The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

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Opening of the Fashionable Season in Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 14.

PRESIDENT JUAREZ NOT IN TEXAS—HE IS STILL AT CHIHUAHUA.

Official intelligence from the City of Chihuahua up to the 8th of December, has been received in this city. President JUAREZ, instead of being at San Antonio, Texas, as has been represented, was resting in quiet at Chihuahua. He writes to a friend as follows:

"The commanding officers of these States, the frontier States, and political leaders, have all expressed their approval of the extension of my term, and I have reason to believe that the same will happen in the other States of the Republic."

The French, it seems, had sent another expedition to Chihuahua. Should this be in great force, the Mexican Government will again abandon that city and go to some other convenient point of the Republic.

GEN. GRANT ON WITHDRAWING TROOPS FROM THE SOUTH.

It may be stated, with reference to the recent dispatch to the Mobile *Advertiser*, touching the withdrawal of troops from Alabama and Georgia, that in acting upon the application of Gov. PARSONS to withdraw them from the former State and to arm the local militia, Lieut.-Gen. GRANT made the following reply:

"For the present, and until there is full security for equitably maintaining the right and safety of *all classes of citizens* in the States lately in rebellion, I would not recommend the withdrawal of the United States troops from them. The number of interior garrisons might be reduced, but a moveable force sufficient to insure tranquillity should be retained. While such a *force* is retained in the South, I doubt the propriety of *putting arms in the hands of the militia*."

FREEDMEN IN ALABAMA AND GEORGIA.

Gen. SWAYNE, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen for the State of Alabama, reports that in some localities the planters have made strong combinations against employing their former slaves, but the slaves succeeded in breaking them up. The average contract price for the labor of male hands is $10 per month, including quarters, food and medical attendance for the entire family. Female hands get $8 per month. The Commissioner estimates that there are in the State five thousand Northern men, for whom the freedmen show a decided preference. The demand for labor in all portions of the State is greater than the supply. Poorhouses for the relief of the destitute freedmen are very much needed, but the County Commissioners exhibit no willingness to aid in their establishment. Gen. TILLSON, Assistant Commissioner for Georgia, reports a marked improvement existing in the relations between the freedmen and their masters. Lawlessness is being repressed, the bands of jayhawkers who were persecuting the freedmen having been broken up. The freedmen themselves are tractable, law-abiding, and exhibit a disposition to carry out their contracts in good faith. A man in Wilkes County, Ga., was tried by a military commission and fined $250 for whipping a freedwoman, and her husband then brought suit for damages.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington society is entering upon the gay season in earnest. Nearly all the Cabinet officers, many of the Senators, the Speaker of the House and many of the members have announced weekly or fortnightly receptions during the season, while a number of private parties and dinners are on the tapis. The ladies of the President's household will be "at home" on Tuesday evening next, and they will give a drawing-room reception on Friday evening next. Secretary and Mrs. MCCULLOCH's first evening reception will take place on Thursday next, commencing at 8 P. M. Cards issued. Mrs. Secretary STANTON will receive every Saturday evening. Mrs. Secretary WELLES will be "at home" on Wednesday afternoon. Cards have been issued for Secretary and Mrs. WELLES' evening receptions on Fridays, Jan. 19 and 26, and Feb. 2, commencing at 8 o'clock. Secretary and Mrs. HARLAN will give a reception on Monday evening next, commencing at 8 o'clock. Mrs. HARLAN will be "at home" on Wednesday afternoons. Mrs. Attorney-General SPEED will receive on Wednesday afternoons from 1 to 4 o'clock.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

An elaborate plan for the organization of the regular army, drafted by Brig.-Gen. JAMES S. BRISBIN, has been placed in the hands of members of Congress. It is for an army of 160,000 men; makes the regiments ten companies strong, drops two majors in the cavalry and gives two second lieutenants to a company, increases the grades of the army and provides for the appointment of one General-in-Chief, three Generals, sixteen Major-Generals, and thirty-two Brigadier-Generals. Also for a field staff and department staff. One-half of the promotions are to be made according to seniority, and the other half according to merit, to be determined by boards of examiners. It requires an officer to serve two years in the line before entering the staff of the army, and makes West Point a staff school. Any one who can pass the necessary examinations may enter the army as second lieutenant. The plan exempts officers' salaries from taxation, and allows officers to be retired after twenty-five years' service, and giving them right to hold civil office while in retirement. It incorporates the old regular army as a part of the new army, and prescribes rules for uniform, leaves of absence, furloughs and court-martial. A bill of twenty-two sections has been prepared, comprising the plan proposed, and an elaborate document in pamphlet form accompanies it.

THE ASSAULT UPON OUR RICHMOND CORRESPONDENT.

The Richmond papers of Saturday give the particulars of the assault of that miserable specimen of a thoroughly whipped and almost defunct chivalry, POLLARD, of the *Examiner*, upon your Richmond correspondent. Most of the journals, being still as disloyal at heart as in the palmy days of the rebellion, rather applaud POLLARD's conduct in attacking an unarmed man. The *Enquirer*, however, publishes the whole of Mr. BROOKS' letter about the shooting affair; POLLARD will therefore have further work on his hands. He will in this, if in no other way, succeed in obtaining notoriety, and in convincing the world that he is a first-class fool.

TREASURY AGENT.

W. A. CROMWELL, Esq., late Chief Clerk in the Fourth Auditor's office, has been appointed a special agent of the Treasury Department.

CROWDS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President's visitors, on official business, were unusually numerous yesterday, and he did not cease giving them audience until late in the evening. The whole day was spent in receiving Congressmen, who called in greater numbers than on any previous day this session. All shades and hues of political faith were represented, and all alike had respectful and attentive hearings.

INFORMATION CONCERNING OUR DEAD SOLDIERS WANTED.

A circular has been issued by Brevet Maj.-Gen. DONALDSON, Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of Tennessee, requesting surgeons, chaplains, agents of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, quartermasters, officers and soldiers who may have served in the army at any time during the war in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama or Georgia, having knowledge of the location of cemeteries, places of burial, or of the scattered graves of any of our brave soldiers in the States above named, to send to Capt. E. B. WHITMAN, Assistant Quartermaster at Murfreesboro, Tenn., such information as will be useful to him in identifying in all cases of burial, wherever our armies have served. Capt. WHITMAN has been assigned to the special duty of visiting the battle-grounds, cemeteries, and places where the Union dead have been interred in that military division, and to report thereon, with a view to the establishment of national cemeteries, and the removal to these of the dead, on the plan of those already in process of completion at Chattanooga and Stone River. The above is a part of the general plan already successfully inaugurated by Major-Gen. MEIGS.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURES.

While the woolen manufacturing of the country has doubled since the commencement of the war, it is shown by official figures that in the four years ending June 30, 1865, the wool, shoddy and woolens imported make an aggregate of $130,000,000, of which the unmanufactured wool amounts to 287,000,000 pounds, costing $45,000,000. Nearly all of the imports of wool under the late tariff came in either at three or six cents per pound, the duty averaging less than five cents. The wools of Australia and South Africa, which are fine merinos, are invoiced at less than 24 cents per pound.

IOWA SENATORS.

The Secretary of the Interior, Mr. HARLAN, has received the following telegram:

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 13, 1866.

To Hon. James Harlan:

You have been duly elected United States Senator for the long term, commencing March 4, 1867, for six years. (Signed.) E. SELLS.

Ex-Gov. KIRKWOOD, of Iowa, has been elected to fill the unexpired term.

THE ATTEMPT UPON MR. WADE.

The threatening demonstration made on Senator WADE last Wednesday was by a man well known to another Senator, upon whom he called a short time after leaving Mr. WADE, but not in the way of menace. The offender is from Massachusetts, and has heretofore been in trouble both here and elsewhere.

REDEMPTIONS.

Last week the Treasury Department made the following redemptions of United States securities: Legal-Tender notes, $111,300; Demand notes, $66,825; Compound Interest notes, $6,730,340; Fractional Currency, $137,300.

SOUTHERN POSTAL BUSINESS.

Second Assistant Postmaster-General FERELLY will leave Washington to-morrow for various parts of the South, in order to make better arrangements for mail facilities.

BIBLE SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY.

The American Bible Society celebrated its fiftieth anniversary this morning in the hall of the House of Representatives. Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, of New-York, delivered a discourse on the subject of the moral purity of the Bible to a more than usually large auditory at that place.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts for the past week reached a total of $4,641,293 42.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The French Exposition—Action of the Committee on Foreign Relations—The Expense Involved—Probable Action—The New-York Post-office and the Naturalization Laws.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1866.

The extent to which the United States shall take part in the French Exposition is before the Committee on Foreign Relations. Both Houses of Congress have already ratified the action of the Secretary of State in accepting the invitation of the Emperor to take part. It is understood that the space assigned to the United States is one-fiftieth of the whole building. The reason why the room thus assigned is so small is that the United States have not occupied at previous exhibitions more than half the space actually assigned them. Each nation is to pay the expense of fitting up the glass cases and other furniture required for its department. The cost of this for the United States will be $48,000, and we are already committed to the payment of the amount. The expense of the agent in New-York and his clerks is estimated at $9,400. It is proposed to send ten scientific Commissioners to report upon the exhibition, at a salary of $1,500 each. About $6,000 will be required for the services of clerks in Paris, making about $78,000 all told. It is proposed that the government shall pay the expenses of transporting all articles from New-York to Paris and back. But this the committee think unreasonable, and are inclined to require each exhibitor to pay his own transportation. It is proposed also that the agent in New-York and the Commissioners in Paris shall decide what articles shall and what shall not be admitted. There is a feeling among some of the members of the committee that this is not the time to incur any needless expenses, nor to make any ostentatious display of cordiality toward the French Emperor. But the general opinion is that it is not worth while to allow political feeling to influence our action in this matter, and that such an exhibition as we can make of the power and resources of the United States will aid our finances a hundred-fold more than the expense involved. Action will probably be taken at an early day.

The following is the full text of the bills introduced into the House by Mr. RAYMOND concerning the New-York Post-office, and the amendment of the naturalization laws:

A bill providing for the appointment of a commission to purchase a site and erect a building for a post-office in the City of New-York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster of the City of New-York, the Mayor of the City of New-York, and the President of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New-York, are hereby appointed a Board of Commissioners, and as such board they are authorized to select and purchase a site for a post-office in said city, and to erect thereon a suitable building for the purposes of said office. But the assent of the Postmaster-General shall be essential to the selection and purchase of a site and to the adoption of plans for the post-office building.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the purposes of this act.

A bill to amend the several acts of Congress relating to naturalization, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the acts of Congress relating to naturalization be, and the same are hereby amended by striking out, wherever they occur, the words "being a free white person," and the words "free white," and the words "a free white person and," so that in the matter of naturalization there shall be no distinction as to race or color.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons born, or hereafter to be born, within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be deemed and considered, and are hereby declared, to be citizens of the United States and entitled to all rights and privileges as such.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to naturalize or authorize the naturalization of any members of the Indian tribes.

CYMON.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Jan. 14.

The steamer *Belgian*, Capt. BROWN, sailed at 11 o'clock last night. She will call at St. Johns, N. F.

The *North American* put back to Londonderry and put to Queenstown, and would leave again on the 2d.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH

Improved Public Sentiment in Tennessee.

Anxiety of the People to Return to the Union.

Opinions of Leading Confederate Officers.

The Late Editorial Fracas at Richmond.

DOINGS OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in that State.

Election of United States Senators in Florida.

TENNESSEE.

Spirit of the People—Evidences of Returning Loyalty—The People Conforming Readily to the Present Situation—A Radical Newspaper in Memphis.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, Jan. 4, 1866.

As far as I am able to judge, the deportment of the people of this section of the State is about the same as that of the people of the sections of East and Middle Tennessee; and, I must do the West Tennesseeans the justice to say that they seem to be embracing all the opportunities offered them of maintaining law and order, and of again becoming upright and loyal citizens of the United States. It is really electrifying to see such a valorous people as these Southerners have shown themselves to be, comprehend so fully the stern logic of events. I must confess it astounds as well as delights me. I must confess that I started upon my trip South with the firm conviction that the spirit of the rebellion was in the full bloom of its existence—that the spirit of war was merely in a state of slumber. But such is not the case. Disloyalty has ceased to exist throughout the whole Southern land, although, of course, a hearty inspiration of patriotism has not yet manifested itself. But kindness and forgiveness will bring about such a feeling in due time, or at least in good time. There is not a man living in the North, whose faculties of reason have not been dismissed, but who would distrust these Southern people if their demonstrations of loyalty were of the same tenor and pitch of enthusiasm as our own. It seems to me that the sectional hatred, which was once so bitter and implacable in the South, has been transferred, with all its unnatural offspring, to the hearts and minds of a few wicked extremists of the North, who, incendiaries as they are, seem to be again desirous of reviving the great conflagration which the best blood of loyal legions has just extinguished. Talk about harmony, why, these very same people in the North, who were known as agitators, and who were never to be found in the front ranks when the practical results of the agitation was at its hight, are again aiming at hostility. The people of the South, all over the South, have accepted and candidly acted upon all the questions resulting from the late war, and are earnestly and hopefully coöperating with harmonious spirits North. The charge of disloyalty or even a lack of candor on the part of this suffering people is utterly groundless, and devoid of human feeling. The lack of harmony prevails in the camp of the Northern incendiaries. They not only persistently refuse to welcome and glorify peace, but they sound the tocsin of discord, and refuse to allow the Southern people who have been subjugated, and who feel and realize their subjugation keenly, to rise above their vanquished state and again claim us as brothers. For I assure you, as God is my judge, there is not the least speck of war either in act or feeling in all this Southern country, and I intimate that, with the exception of here and there an obnoxious fellow, the South is loyal, and as heartily anxious to promote the welfare of our great sisterhood of States and to let by-gones be by-gones as we are ourselves. The policy of the President, so eminently wise and constitutional, and so heartily indorsed by our lamented LINCOLN in the case of Tennessee, is bound to be a success if the Radical members of Congress will only reflect *that the war is over*—that peace measures, not war measures, are necessary now. How absolutely inconsistent those war Senators and Representatives are—they declare by their acts that there can be no Union, while they claim to be Union men *par excellence*—they even refuse to let the President's own State "come in."

In this section of the country—West Tennessee—I find, particularly, a strong current of loyalty, notwithstanding the people feel that a certain party at the North would crush them beyond all hopes of recovery, were it not for the President and the great masses of the Union party at the North. I think one of the best proofs of the people's loyalty is this: The Northern people, and most especially those who got up and carried on the war, are an intelligent people, and they know that there is only one thing for them to do—and that it to be loyal. If the reader would be pleased to think that there is no real feeling in this matter, what can they do but to be loyal. It may be policy—it is to a great extent—but whatever the dictates are, can the people of the South—allowing that they are an intelligent people—be anything else but loyal? Certainly not. And this is one of the great incentives of the present good feeling which exists. Argue this point with any Southerner, and he will say: "Why, what on earth could we hope for by further expressions of disloyalty? Wev'e sacrificed everything, and completely exhausted ourselves. Why, the best thing we can do is to be loyal—*it would be ruious to strive further*." The fact is, as far as I can discover, the people of the South fully comprehend the logic of the situation. They know that they are at the mercy of our government—and that the best thing they can do is to be loyal. They understand as well as we do, that if they should persist in giving birth to acts of disloyalty, it would only make their bad case worse. This is one very great reason why they are loyal. I do not mean to say that there are not some of the elements of disloyalty still rife—but, on the whole, I do say *the people are loyal.*

A great many of the citizens of Memphis were in the Confederate army in some capacity, while thousands of her leading men sympathized with the South in its struggle. So far as I can learn these people are conforming to law and order, and are anxious to be members of the great Confederacy which, in an hour of passion, they sought to destroy. I do not pretend to say that these men have the same ardent love for the Government of the United States that we have, but that they mean to respect that government, and cultivate a feeling looking to harmony I do believe a fact. I submit the following resolutions, which were indorsed unanimously by a large meeting of the citizens of Memphis, comprised of every hue and shade of former politics, a large majority of whom were in the rebel army or sympathized with that army:

Resolved, That we accept the political situation as it is, with its rights and its responsibilities, and pledge ourselves in good faith to carry out the views of President JOHNSON, so far as developed, for the restoration of our former relations in the Union. That we are in favor of legislation which will secure to the freedman all his natural and acquired rights, among them that of testifying in Courts of Justice, subject to the usual tests of character and credibility, and of such general policy as will make the freedman contented with his situation, and a friendly and zealous coworker in the great work of building up and restoring the industry and prosperity of the State.

Resolved, That our present Legislature has failed to comprehend the true situation of public affairs, and their late action in refusing to accord to the freedman the right to testify in our courts of justice is, in our opinion, a deliberate attempt on their part to thwart the policies of President JOHNSON in reorganizing the government of these States, and restoring them to their former position in the Union under the Constitution.

Resolved, That the assertions of SUMNER, STEVENS, and other leaders of the radical party, that the people of this State, notwithstanding their solemn pledges to the contrary, are unreliable and untrustworthy, and unfit to be invested with the rights and duties of citizens of the United States, are utterly false and unfounded, and are assumed for a political purpose, by which they can assail, and if possible, defeat the restoration policy of our patriotic President. And we regard the radicals of this State and city, who are in sympathy and secret correspondence with SUMNER, STEVENS & Co., the enemies of the South and of the Union, and who by misrepresenting and calumniating their fellow-citizens, aid them in their factious opposition to the President's policy, as devoid of truth, of honor, and of patriotism; and when their practices are brought to light, as they surely will be, they will be held up to the scorn and execration of every right-minded citizen.

Resolved, That in order to aid President JOHNSON in his patriotic work of restoring the States to their former position in the Union, with all their constitutional rights and duties, it is essential that the conservative element of the community should be combined and organized, and we will therefore proceed to the election of a standing committee, whose duty it will be to appoint sub and corresponding committees, and adopt such other measures as, in their opinion, may be necessary for the efficient organization of the party.

I noticed in Senator SUMNER's speech, delivered a few days ago, that he quotes from a paper, printed in this place, an extract from an editorial which begs of the United States Congress to exclude the members from Tennessee. The article is from a paper called the *Loyalist*—a good name. This paper is published by a body of Northern men who are in favor of negro suffrage, and who set up an unearthly howl and denounce as disloyal all those who are opposed to their incendiary and impracticable doctrines. Now, this is wicked on the part of these men. This is a free country—thank God—and if a body of Northern journalists think it will pay to establish such a concern in a Southern city, I have nothing to say. But when a New-England State, which has always been sound on Republicanism and the war, votes against such doctrines, I think it in extremely bad taste to attempt to thrust such unpleasant things into the face and eyes of a Southern community, and it will do more harm than good toward healing up the wounds which error has already made. Thousands of those who are opposed to this doctrine of universal suffrage believe that the negro will be allowed to vote in due time. Many argue that universal suffrage is one of the inevitable results of the progress of civilization, but they hre conscientiously opposed to the agitation of the subject at present. They believe that it will take some time to make the black race fully understand the situation to which it has been so providentially removed. So far as I am individually concerned I would give the negro a right to vote, and did try to in New-York a few years ago, but I deem it extremely impolitic to impose such conditions on the South at the present time.

I have met in this city several of the prominent war men of the late Confederate armies, among whom I may mention especially Lieut.-Gens. STEWART and FORREST. STEWART is an elegant man, and will ever be found among the faithful. He says he cannot go into ecstacies over his defeat—he cannot jump up and hug the fellow who knocked him down, but he will hold himself in readiness to help that fellow knock down anybody else who comes along. Gen. STEWART says there is not a man in the whole South who was in the Confederate army who is not in favor of peace and harmony. All those who want to *fight now* would *not fight* when they had a chance. I called on FORREST at his store, and saw the great cavalryman selling a ham to a son of Ham, by the way, which is no joke—at least the American citizen of African descent (no joke on the syllable "scent," for he was a decent African) didn't think so, for he was growling, as the cockneys would say, at the ham-azing high price of the article. FORREST is about 45 years of age, is six feet two inches in height, and weighs 175 pounds. He is erect, well proportioned, has no surplus flesh and moves with great ease. His father was a Kentuckian and the son of an emigrant from Holland, who accompanied DANIEL BOONE to the wilderness of Kentucky some time ago. I believe FORREST was one of the most successful Generals of the war, and is called by his friends the Prince Rupert of the rebellion. He has a stern but not unpleasant face. Firmness and courage are stamped in every lineament of his features, which are set off by the most perfect and beautiful ranges of teeth I ever saw. He is perfectly satisfied with the condition of things, and is in hearty coöperation with the loyal men of Memphis.

I went to the store of Gen. MARK WRIGHT and found him all right—and tight I may add, for it was New-Year's Day, and he had been egg-nogging; in fact he had been egg-nogging it to such an extent that he was pretty nigh egg-nogged up when I met him. He is no "Fanian," but he *hurrooed* like one of the bys. Speaking of the "Fanians," I will remark here that there is a split in the Brotherhood, (it is the confoundedest Brotherhood you ever heard of,) about half indorsing O'MAHONY and the other half yielding allegiance to the Senate. The idea of a body of hightoned Irishmen disagreeing. I never heard of such a thing.

A pleasant thing took place a few evenings since at the Gayoso House. A steamer arrived from New-Orleans with JOE JOHNSON on board. About ten minutes later a steamer arrived from Little Rock with TECUMSEH SHERMAN as a passenger. These two chiefs met at the Gayoso office. SHERMAN steps up to JOHNSON and says, "Why, JOHNSON, how are you?" and a hearty hand-shaking, &c., followed. Both were assigned rooms adjoining each other, and both went up the Mississippi in the same boat. These are your real reconstructionists, these soldiers who have been in the field. JOHNSON and SHERMAN during their stay here were alike honored by visits from the citizens of the Bluff City.

BEN. C. TRUMAN.

VIRGINIA.

The Recent Editorial Fracas—Personal Appearance of the Combatants.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Jan. 6, 1866.

The Legislature met this morning at the usual hour the House being filled in its lobbies and galleries with spectators eagerly listening for the expected ventilation of the POLLARD-COLEMAN-TYLER shooting affair, already described in this correspondence. The usual routine of opening was hurried through, the members seeming as impatient to get at the great sensation as the hundreds of visitors present, among which were a few ladies, and finally, after it was reached in the file of unfinished business, the utmost silence prevailed, and the following proceedings occurred:

POLLARD, TYLER and COLEMAN were marched into the House and placed at the Bar by Sergeant-at-Arms BURKE, the Speaker having announced that they should be allowed to hear what was to be said about them. They looked unruffled, and save a bloody corner in one of POLLARD's optical organs, they all appeared quiet, and meekly took seats as they could find them.

H. RIVES POLLARD, a brother of the Confederate historian, was one of the editorial corps of the *Examiner* during the war, and since the evacuation has been engaged on the Richmond *Times* and his own paper, in which the name (and that alone) of the *Examiner* is revived. He is a well built man, about five feet nine inches high, dark complexion, full flowing black beard, prominent nose, large hazel brown eyes, State's Prison or prize fighting cropped hair, and a good shaped head, except in the particular of a protuberance about the shape and size of an ordinary onion, which is located just above the junction of neck and head, and looks like a miniature waterfall. I think Professor FOWLER would gaze on it with wonder, and would be led to a remark relative to amativeness. He prides himself on his peculiar ability as a pointed writer of editorials, which are always cynical, so far as surliness and fault-finding about everything can make them. Nothing ever pleases the *Examiner*, and it lives only because people like to read the animadversions on everything which appear in its columns, knowing the character of the man and paper to be violent in the extreme. They have no influence with their readers.

Col. NAT. TYLER is the senior of the *Enquirer* staff, and is a light complected, grey-eyed, grizzly-bearded man, very pleasant in his conversation, but not a man by any means who would strike a stranger with convictions of great ability. He seems to be of the common, every-day type of respectable gentlemen to be met everywhere. During the war he was connected with the *Enquirer*, and revived it in company with Mr. COLEMAN. It seems to be generally understood among the chivalry that he is a sort of a Quaker, because he once refused to fight a duel with JOHN M. DANIELS, former editor of the *Examiner*, and now deceased. Mr. TYLER has had the good wishes of a majority of the community ever since the fracas occurred. The great objection that any sensible man can find to him is in the fact that he habitually carries two pistols.

W. D. COLEMAN is a young man, not yet thirty years of age, dapper built, mild blue eye, fresh, peachy complexion, light brown hair, with a moustache and goatee of corresponding color. He is the junior of the *Enquirer*. During the war he was Confederate Postmaster at Danville, and edited a semi-weekly paper there. Soon after the law passed by the rebel Congress authorizing it, he received a commission to raise a regiment of colored soldiers, but of course failed. His part in the affair was entirely sympathetic, as he merely fired at POLLARD when that individual had sheltered himself behind Gen. WASHINGTON's marble statue, and was trying to hit his chief.

The proceedings at first were of a mixed and jumbled up character, no one seeming to have any definite idea how to go to work. Finally, after two hours traveling in a circle, the trial commenced, the Speaker (an excellent parliamentarian by the way) announcing that the House would merely look into the matter so far as its dignity was concerned, and would leave the breach of law to the handling of the courts. Several motions had been made to turn over the prisoners to the Mayor, but they did not prevail, as it was argued that he could not punish the indignity offered to the dignitaries who had received the insult. Considerable stress was laid on the point of the danger which the House had run in the bad marksmanship of the combatants.

The Senate could not withstand the pressure of its curiosity, but adjourned early in the day, and participated with the rabble of lookers-on in the occupation of the lobby. Witness after witness was called for the examination of the case of Col. TYLER, which came up first, the most interesting of whom was Mr. WARD, a member of the House. He acknowledged that he knew the fight was to occur, because POLLARD was known to be in waiting for TYLER. He therefore got up to go out when the latter did, because he wanted to see it. Mr. TYLER attempted to cross-examine this witness, and in doing so elicited the fact that during the fracas he (WARD) threw his arms around COLEMAN and dragged him away, saying at the same time, "Don't meddle yourself with that coward." On making this statement Mr. WARD pointed his finger at the accused and said, "I had reference to you, Sir." Subsequently Mr. TYLER interrupted the witness in some of his statements, when he was brought to a "shutmouth" by a significant "Mind what you assert, Sir."

The readers of the TIMES will find in this correspondence of yesterday a description of the affray, and it is only necessary for me to add that it is correct except in the particular of doubt as to who was the aggressor. The examination to-day showed clearly that POLLARD opened the ball by advancing toward TYLER with an uplifted cane, which being secured by a gentleman named MARSHALL, was replaced by a pistol drawn from his pocket. One witness testified point blank that TYLER did not draw his pistol until after POLLARD had fired. Another inaccuracy in my statement of yesterday is, that the stove in the rotunda was not damaged as therein mentioned. All the witnesses agree that POLLARD did some "heavy" dodging about, either to avoid getting shot at, or in order to get a good aim at his opponent.

The investigation occupied the time of the House until a late hour in the afternoon, and resulted in the acquittal of Messrs. COLEMAN and TYLER. The examination of the POLLARD part of the affair will come up on Monday.

Reports from all parts of the State represent the Freedmen as being generally anxious to make bargains for labor during the ensuing year. Having found that their Christmas anticipations were groundless, they are now willing to go to work in earnest. The unanimous statement of members of the Legislature, just returned from their holiday vacation, confirms these reports. Thus the great labor question is settling itself.

E. P. B.

The Direct Land Tax—Assumption by the State—Fenians in the Old Dominion—Freedmen's Bureau—Freedmen's Courts—Interesting Cases—Virginia to France Direct.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPOTTSWOOD, RICHMOND, Va.,
Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1866.

The House to-day passed a bill providing that the State shall assume and pay in biennial installments to the United States Government the amount of the direct land tax, levied by Congress on the State of Virginia. In the Senate, this bill met with warm opposition, but also received earnest support. During a debate elicited by it, Mr. KEEN, of Pittsylvania, remarked that he would never vote for it, because the tax itself was not legal. He argued that the government had no right to tax the State during the war, when it had "no representation," and assumed that the Treasury Department is of the same opinion, because in collecting internal revenue on tobacco, it allows owners of that article, raised during the war, and up to a recent period, to sell it about the Southern States without paying the revenue tax required on similar sales in the North. The Senator's point against the legality of the bill was not made particularly lucid by his speech, but I have given it as nearly intelligible as its nature will allow. It might be proper to remark here that criminals confined in jails or prisons are often taxed without representation, and although the Senator has never been in jail, he was, during the war, a member of the Virginia rebel Legislature.

Already the preliminary caucuses have been held here for the organization of a Fenian Circle in Virginia, with a grand and gorgeous Head Centre in Richmond. The limited number of expatriated sons of Erin in the South has so far retarded the organization of societies; but now that the ball has been started, it will be kept rolling vigorously, and the Brotherhood propose to make up in energy and activity what they lack in numbers. From remarks made by leading members of the embryo association, I infer that Virginia will offer her adherence to "The O'Mahony," but all are hoping and praying for the arrival of STEPHENS in this country, when it is supposed that all the dissensions of the order will be quieted, and a great rush made for the Canadian border.

Nothing of importance is transpiring now in the Freedmen's Bureau Agency, except the trial of cases brought before its judicial officers. The Commissioner and his staff are busily engaged in deciding on applications for the return of abandoned property. Under recent orders, however, but few of these applications are granted, as it is the intention of the bureau to restore only that class of property unoccupied by freedmen, and in the restoration of which no suffering would be entailed on the temporary occupants.

In Fredericksburgh a novel case will soon be presented for adjudication by the Freedmen's Court, involving a fine point as to the operation of the Emancipation Proclamation. A free negro bought of a certain gentleman there his wife and children, paying him a large sum of money, the purchase being made subsequent to the issue of the proclamation. The negro now claims that the sale was invalid, and demands a return of the money, and sets forth among other things that the former owner has sworn to obey the proclamation as the law of the land.

Another case, which discovers the fearful debasement of both white and black by the operations of the "sacred institution," has just been completed in this city. RHODA CHRISTIAN, a freedwoman, brings suit against a man named HUGHES, for the recovery of property informally willed to her by her late master. The evidence showed that RHODA and her master lived together as man and wife, and that one child was born in consequence thereof. A short time previous to his death, the master locked up his funds, consisting of money and stocks, in a box, giving RHODA the key, which she still retains in her possession, and made a memoranda signifying his desire that a portion of the contents should also be given to her. This paper is not signed, but its genuineness has been proved by testimony that it is in his handwriting. HUGHES took out letters of administration in the case, and was proceeding to act under them, when the war ended and RHODA brought this suit. The deceased had frequently acknowledged the child as his own, and there are other indications which show that he intended to do a generous thing by his servant. According to the old law of this State, RHODA could not apply to any court for relief, because the statutes made it a whipping offence for a colored woman to live with any white man as his wife, and instead of getting her patrimony she would probably have received a hundred lashes. The decision in this case will be rendered in a few days.

There are hundreds of similar cases daily developed in the Freedmen's Courts, which require the finest legal acumen for their adjudication on the part of the Judges, and it is due to Lieut. MERRILL and his associates here, to state that they have acquired an enviable reputation for their penetration and justness. Among other cases of interest recently brought to light, is one of a colored woman who had lived with her master as his wife as did RHODA CHRISTIAN, but he died leaving a regular will, giving all of his property to her. This will she carried concealed about her person, sewed up in her dresses, for more than twenty years, and finally when she thought there was some chance for obtaining justice, she applied to the Freedmen's Court, only to find that her title had expired by reason of the statute of limitations, and that the parties in possession of her property had gone to England.

In 1858 a company was organized in this country and France, having for its object the establishment of a line of steamers between Norfolk, Va., and the port of St. Nazaire, near the mouth of the Loire, on the western coast of France, which is connected with all ports of Europe by a railroad running to Paris and its branches. The war interrupted the scheme, but the interested parties on this side of the water have recently revived the project and have succeeded in raising $1,090,000 in subscriptions to the capital stock, and have purchased a new steamer of 2,500 tons burden, which will be ready to sail from Norfolk about the middle of next March. The company have in consideration a project to continue some Virginia railroads through to Cincinnati, which they claim can be accomplished by a route not over 750 miles in length, and thereby hope to secure the European trade to the West. The Legislature of Virginia has passed all the necessary bills to authorize the reviving of the project, and some of the active parties interested in it are now in this city for the purpose of creating a livelier interest in their enterprise on the part of Virginians in general.

E. P. B.

Public Sentiment in Virginia.

The following is an extract from a private letter from a prominent citizen of Virginia, who was an officer in the rebel service, to a gentleman in Washington:

"Accept my congratulations and best wishes for the new year. I trust it may be the beginning of a new and brighter era for our whole country. Christmas has passed with us quietly, and with it the nervous apprehension of local disturbance. I hope we shall have no occasion in the future for these idle and enervating fears. A patient, hopeful spirit on the part of our Southern people, with a generous, liberal confidence toward us on the part of the North, and mutual forbearance and kindness by each to the other, will soon put us on a better footing, in my opinion, for national success and local prosperity, than we have ever been at any previous period of our history. For this the good men of the country everywhere ought to labor. So I feel at least."

Meeting of the James River Farmers—Resolutions Relative to Freedmen.

On the 5th inst. a meeting of the James River farmers was held at Turkey Island, Henrico County, Va., for the purpose of adopting some fixed rules and regulations for the government alike of the farmers themselves and the freedmen employed by them.

On motion, by Mr. JOHN SELDEN, Col. HILL CARTER, of Shirley, was called to the chair, and Major CHARLES PICKETT appointed Secretary.

After mature deliberation, the following resolutions were adopted:

First—That towards all freedmen in our employ we will act justly, and that we consider the following rates of wages fair and liberal, and that we pledge ourselves not to exceed them:

Second—A first-class field hand shall be paid by the year at the rate of $130, a first-class field hand shall be paid by the month $10, a second-class field hand shall be paid by the year $105, a second-class field hand shall be paid by the month $8, a third-class field hand shall be paid by the year $70, a third-class field hand shall be paid by the month $5, a first-class woman (field hand) per month $5, a second-class woman (field hand) per month $3.

Third—The classes are described as follows: First-class field hand, plowman, second-class field hand, good general farm hand; third-class farm hand, boy or old man.

Fourth—Each hand hired by the year shall have deducted "per diem" (pro rata) for sickness, holiday or absence by leave of the employer.

Fifth—Each hand hired by the month shall be subject to the same deductions as those hired by the year, and in addition shall be charged $1 a month for their fuel during the months of December, January, February and March.

Sixth—For disobedience of orders or insubordination each hand will be charged one dollar.

Seventh—For leaving the farm without permission one dollar will be charged each hand, in addition to the loss of time.

Eighth—Each hand will be held responsible for injury or loss to the stock and farming utensils, if occasioned by negligence, and the amount deducted from his wages.

Ninth—All of the hands will be required to submit to such rules, and work in such way, and at such times, either night or day, as was formerly necessary in this section of the country. By this it is not meant that the farmers are to make a regular habit of requiring night work, but that they shall require such work only as it has been usual to have done at night.

Tenth—Twenty-six working days shall be considered as a month.

Eleventh—The usual attendance on mules, horses and other stock, will be required on Sundays and holidays.

Twelfth—Three-quarters of an hour will be allowed for breakfast, and an hour for dinner, except during the months of June, July and August, when an hour will be allowed for breakfast and an honr and a half for dinner.

Thirteenth—No hand will be employed who has been discharged for misconduct or violation of contract.

Fourteenth—Each hand employed by the month shall give his employer ten days' notice of his intention to leave, or forfeit one-third of his month's wages.

Fifteenth—Each hand hired by the year shall be paid quarterly, the employer always keeping the hand one month's wages in arrears.

Sixteenth—The rations shall be as follows: For men, three pounds of meat per week; for women and boys, two pounds of meat per week, or its equivalent. For men, fifteen pounds of meal per week; for women and boys, twelve pounds of meal per week.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published.

After which the meeting adjourned.

HILL CARTER, Chairman.

C. PICKETT, Secretary.

FLORIDA.

Wilkerson Call and Gov. Marvin Elected United States Senators.

The Tallahassee *Sentinel* of the 30th ultimo announces the election, on that day, of WILKERSON CALL, Esq., and Hon. WM. MARVIN as Senators from that State, in place of Messrs. YULEE and MALLORY.

The first-named was elected to fill the term which expires March 3, 1869. The latter to fill the term which expires on the 3d of March, 1867.

Mr. CALL, who is a nephew of the late Gov. CALL, of that State, is a comparatively young lawyer of the Tallahassee bar, and has acquired much distinction in his profession both as an orator and jurist.

Gov. MARVIN was for many years prior to the late war Judge of the United States District Court at Key West, which position he resigned in the Spring of 1861. As the late Provisional Governor of Florida he rendered valuable service to the people of that State, for which he has been requited by the most flattering manifestation of their confidence in his integrity and ability. He is a native of New-York.

KENTUCKY.

A Ray of Light from a "Democratic" Source—Duty of the Legislature—Election of United States Senator.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 8, 1866.

Amid a cloud of humbug, to-day's ex-Confederate *Courier* emits a ray of light. It shows at least a spark of sense and returning reason in saying that the anomalous condition of things is now exhibited in Kentucky of a slave code upon our statute books, with no slave population to which that code is applicable; that the negro, knowing said code to be still upon the statute books, does not feel secure in trusting himself outside of military limits, and consequently the negroes, instead of going to work as they no doubt would if they felt their rights secure, are reluctant to make contracts, and so hang about the bureau's agencies and towns and cities, idly hoping for something better to turn up, and thus their labor is lost, and the country suffers; that our most valued interests, as the peace and quiet and honor of the State, depend—not upon a blind and stupid adherence to our defunct slave code, and a refusal to adopt in its stead another code more suitable to the requirements of the case—but upon this Legislature's prompt removal of that code, and early conformity to the present and unavoidable state of things—upon laying aside our prejudices, and giving common sense a chance in our legislation.

So far as the *Courier's* future drift may prove consistent with this sensible outgiving, (bating its fling at the bureau,) it will receive due credit. Would that all our journals, of whatever party name, would sincerely and earnestly advocate the prompt adaptation, in form and spirit, of our polity and policy, and all our industrial interests to the freedom and the civil rights of our late slaves, but now an important and indispensable portion of our free laboring population.

Though our slave code is virtually and absolutely expunged by the Constitutional Amendment, I hope this Legislature will formally repeal it, or rather, expressly recognize by declaratory enactment or joint resolution its erasement by virtue of the Constitutional Amendment, and make positive laws, so far as they make any such, "to regulate the freedmen's *status*," confirmatory of this, entirely conforming with the letter and the spirit of said amendment.

It looks now as if there would be no Senatorial election this Winter. However, I understand the "Radical" and true Union Conservative friends of Gen. ROUSSEAU are making a vigorous effort for him, and he deserves it, and this metropolis and great emporium of the State (so long, if not ever without a United States Senator before Mr. GUTHRIE) deserves it. Gen. ROUSSEAU's supersedure of that persistent renegade, since 1862, (GARRETT DAVIS,) would speak grandly and most potently in behalf of our State and our city, for with it the ghostly and nightmare spirit of slavery would have departed from all our borders forever.

PONTIAC.

THE FAR WESTERN STATES.

Matters and Things in California.

MINING AND FINANCIAL INTERESTS

The United States Senatorial Contest.

AFFAIRS IN MIDDLE MISSOURI.

Seizure of a Railroad by Gov. Fletcher.

The Excitement in Illinois About Transportation.

CALIFORNIA.

News and Gossip from the Utmost Occident—California Cold—Frost In 'Frisco—Fighting Firemen—The Suicide Mania—The Mining Interest—Financial Depression—Large Stories—The Senatorial Question—Theatrical, Operatic, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Dec. 18, 1865.

"Never have seen such cold weather," is what every one shudderingly says just now, though as all of them must have recollections of Eastern Winters, the assertion must be taken with some allowance. But, indeed, as *Hamlet* or some one else says,

"The air bites shrewdly—it is very cold.
Indeed, a nipping and a nigger air."

Never have I seen it so cold since my residence in San Francisco; and, though not a pioneer, for which I am very glad, I date back three years. To-day water, perhaps, would not freeze in the streets, but I'll swear ice would not thaw were there any there.

It has been dry as well as cold; and this is unusual at this season. Our people are dry at all seasons of the year, but nothing else is dry here usually in Winter time. Strange, how the traditions of our climate seem to be falsifying themselves of late years! We are borrowing your Winter weather by rapid degrees—degrees which the thermometers mark. I look forward yet to skating and sleigh-riding in San Francisco.

Yesterday, Sunday, was made memorable by a fight among the firemen. Heretofore our firemen have been models of good behavior; seldom swearing, not often drinking, and never fighting; but yesterday they made up for arrears and pitched in *con amore*. It is written that life is but a span. For the future I shall think it is a spanner. Spanners were used, brickbats, cobble stones, pistols. Under the impression that it was an earthquake or that the cholera had suddenly come, a good many citizens ran into the street—arriving, as usual, just in time to catch all the cobble stones and stray pistol bullets that were going. Two men were shot, and a number had their heads broken, but none were fatally injured.

The most terrible suicide mania prevails here of late. I scarcely know what it is caused by, unless it be the low price of stocks, and those are so low that I do not see how any one holding them can buy enough arsenic to lie uneasily on his stomach. Scarcely a day has passed, for two or three weeks back, that some man has not been found dead in bed with an empty bottle of poison on the floor, or with shattered skull from a self-inflicted pistol wound. This morning a man named CARPENTER shot himself through the head. As *Figaro* remarks, "*his* suicide was strange indeed, as he was in easy circumstances, and divorced from his wife."

Oh, but mining stocks are down, and our great Comstock ledge does look blue. It may be called the blue lead now with great *aproposness*. You have no idea how low stocks are; no one ever thought they could be so low without striking the centre of gravitation. Men that were millionaries a few months ago have scarcely got a pot to cook in. Dividends from the Comstock have ceased, and the black day of assessments has come. For work is still being pushed vigorously, and if pay ore is not soon struck in the lower shafts, tunnels and inclines, it will only be because the honest miners drop through into China, or what country is the antipodes of California. I had forgotten that I am no longer in New-York.

Had I money to invest I should invest it now, for I have an idea that stocks cannot go any lower, and if good metal is struck there will be a great rise in feet, though they will never again, I fancy, rule so high as they once did.

With this depression of Nevada mining interests, California mines are looking up. Wonderful developments are going on within our own doors. We have some counties, you know, abounding in gold-bearing quartz, which have never been prospected, owing to the great excitement over the Nevada discoveries. Now, attention is being turned to these near resources, and a great deal of gold is taken out. It seems singular, does it not, to think of one or two men working away, with dirty faces and linen for months, pecking the earth over like ground squirrels, not worth a dollar in the morning, but finding a "lead" before noon that they can sell for one or two hundred thousand dollars by night.

But all mines here and elsewhere must give way to the wonderful "Poor Man's Lead," or "Candle-box Mine," of Owyhee. It receives the latter name from the fact that lumps of silver as large as candle-boxes were taken from it. Picture it—think of it, dissolute man—you who have seen nothing but greenbacks since the war began. I question whether the history of mining in Mexico or Peru furnishes anything to equal this candle-box affair. The *Oregonian* of a late date says that the ore contains from thirty to sixty and even ninety per cent. of pure metal. The ledge was discovered by D. C. O'BYRNE, on the 15th of September, 1865. Its course is northwest and southeast. It has a slight dip toward the west. The vein stone has already been extracted for a distance of 132 feet. So far it has been worked only ten feet in depth. The average width of the lode is two feet two inches. The casing formed by the overhanging rock is of talcose schist; the rock is granite. The vein stone is much decomposed. The ores of silver which are found in the lode are silver glance, kerargyrite, the sulphurets and the chlorides, the last of which is much more common than any other form in which silver exists in the rock. These chlorides appear in the lode in every form known to mineralogists. The value of the ledge is beyond all power of calculation. Who wouldn't be a Poor Man? Like all good things, the mine is in litigation, and the lawyers will very probably swallow all the candles and boxes. It is principally claimed by the Oregon Steam Navigation Company.

A correspondent of the Carson *Appeal*, writing from Montana, speaks very depreciatingly of a mine lately found in that section. He says:

"The value of the recent wonderful discovery of a lode of gold (which was announced in the Montana *Post*,) is much exaggerated. The ledge is very rich, but it is nothing like a vein of solid gold as heretofore stated. Near the point where it was discovered, a 'chimney' or 'pocket' was found, three feet in width, containing a vast amount of gold. We have seen a specimen from this spot. Seventy per cent. of the ore is gold. Five or six sacks of this mineral was obtained, the value of which cannot be less than fifty thousand dollars. The average rock of the ledge has not been tested, so that its value is not known; but gold in considerable quantities may readily be seen in it. This ledge, which the discoverers call the 'Uncle Sam,' has been traced for about three miles. It has not yet been fully opened, and its owners are unable to form any accurate estimate of its value."

It is really very discouraging to learn that the ledge three feet in width, is not indeed a vein of solid gold. The discoverers should abandon it "to onst."

Speaking of mines, have you yet seen a little vol

(Continued on the Eighth Page.)

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

EUROPEAN EMIGRATION.

A New Scheme for its Encouragement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From every nook and corner of the land the cry for "more hands," "more help" is heard. States and districts, and all sorts of industrial enterprises, vie with each other in getting up organizations for the encouragement of emigration, and even the most casual observer cannot fail to see that the immense resources of this country, and the numerous and gigantic enterprises which they beget, keep far ahead of the now so very numerous labor-saving inventions, and call for that additional physical "help" which emigration alone can furnish. To this constantly increasing enterprise of the nation, more than to the loss of half a million of "hands" by the war, this general want of "help" must be attributed, and as "one enterprise begets another," this lack of help and that want of additional labor-saving machines will be felt more and more as time rolls on.

The necessity of a larger emigration seems obvious enough; the problem of how to secure and continue it has to be solved sooner or later, and the sooner it is solved the better it must necessarily be for the nation. As with every other problem, so with this; the results to be obtained depend upon the knowledge and shaping of the causes that precede them, and it seems not very difficult to ascertain why European emigration has been so limited thus far, and why it is apt to remain so limited as long as the causes that produce it remain unchanged. The chances this country offers to new-comers are certainly numerous enough, the costs of getting here are comparatively small, and if European emigration has nevertheless been as insignificant as it was, it can only have been for the fact that Europeans, before they risked their journey to these shores, seldom knew much of those chances and those costs. Poverty, despair, disgust with political affairs, or love of friends who preceded them, generally were the only motives Europeans had for embarking for these States, and the knowledge of American affairs now extant in Europe, (so far as such knowledge concerns the emigrant,) is nearly all the product of the correspondence going on between friends on both sides of the ocean, and is necessarily very limited in extent. European literature and European schooling are not calculated to diffuse much knowledge of the chances the United States offer to emigrants, and what little knowledge on that subject they do spread, is in part again counteracted by public scribblers, who have lived here for a while, and who, incapable of comprehending the magnitude of affairs here, or disappointed in some foolish ambition, left this country in disgust. It seems, therefore, of the utmost importance to inaugurate a system of spreading reliable information concerning the United States—as far as such information can affect emigration; and as Europeans are so much used to government action and authority, that information, to be effective, should emanate from the Government of the United States. With this system of spreading reliable information should also be connected a system of granting protection and aid to emigrants, the whole to be organized and managed in such a way as not to prove offensive to European Governments, nor expensive to this government; nor should it lessen either the liberty or the self-reliance of the emigrant. Wise Congressional legislation would have to determine details, and in the following the undersigned may be allowed to suggest such points as, after a careful study of the subject, have occurred to him.

In the minds of those Europeans willing to work and struggling with want, as well as in the minds of others of an enterprising spirit who may be desirous to risk something to better their condition, the idea of emigrating to the United States should be generated, and after that idea shall once have taken possession of them, they should have a chance of informing themselves on all subjects of interest to them, until they should be able to see their road clear to success, and should enter upon it. The following synopsis of a plan for reorganizing the Bureau of Emigration may possibly lead to the desired result: That bureau should have branches, or auxiliaries, in those European and American ports where emigration is likely to touch, such as Liverpool, Hamburg, Bremen, Queenstown, Antwerp, &c., as well as New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, New-Orleans, San Francisco, &c., and "Superintendents of Emigration for those European and American ports" should be appointed, with pay and clerks corresponding with the business expected at their stations. The superintendents and clerks should speak, beside the English language, also the one spoken at their respective ports, and permission to establish these superintendencies in European ports can probably be easily obtained from local governments or authorities, partly on account of the local traffic they would enhance, and partly also on account of the protection against imposition which they would secure to emigrants. Short, conspicuous advertisements could be inserted into European papers of large circulation, stating briefly that those desirous of emigrating to the United States would do well to address themselves by letter to either of the Superintendents of Emigration in European ports, (naming them,) who would inform them of the steps the United States Government has taken to protect and assist them. In reply to such applications, emigrants should receive gratuitously a copy of "A Guide to Emigrants," published by the State Department, and printed in the English, German and French languages. Such "Guide to Emigrants" should contain, among others:

1. Abstracts of laws relating to emigration and contracts with emigrants; the Homestead Bill; the acquirement and settlement of public lands; citizenship; military duty; liabilities of railroad and steamship companies, transportation agents and forwarders of passengers and baggage, etc.
2. Rates of emigrant and other passage on railroads, ocean, lake and river steamers, sailing vessels and stages, as in existence or established by special contract with the Commissioners of Emigration, for the especial benefit of emigrants, stating also where such special contract tickets may be had.
3. Condensed maps of the United States, showing the States, Territories, principal cities, railroad, lake and river communications; districts containing public lands, particularly those nearest established and projected great thoroughfares, mining districts, &c.
4. Condensed descriptions of the adaptation to the various agricultural pursuits of the various regions of the United States.
5. Condensed Statistics of the population, wealth and prices of land of the United States, showing also their gradual and steady increase.
6. Hints as to the best mode of preparing for and of selecting, reaching and establishing a new home, singly or in colonies, and where in case of need the emigrant may find gratuitous advice and legal, as well as humane, assistance.
7. Average wages paid in different industrial pursuits, and average prices of the necessaries of life in the United States.

Laws should be established stipulating a minimum wages to be paid to those who, while still in Europe, contract to work in the United States. Such contracting laborers, ignorant of the value of their labor and of the cost of living in the United States, would otherwise easily be imposed upon, and should they suffer much from their ignorance, the cause of emigration would soon suffer too. Such contracts should also require the acknowledgments of the Superintendents of Emigration at that European port whence the contracting laborer would sail for the United States. Superintendents of Emigration in American ports should receive authority to prosecute all those who impose upon emigrants, either on the ocean or up to six months after their landing in the United States, and up to the end of those six months emigrants should also be entitled to purchase special contract passage tickets, that should not be transferable, but the value of which should be returned, should the purchaser be prevented from using them. Transportation tickets at special-contract rates should only be sold at the offices of Superintendents of Emigration, and from the records of emigrants kept at those offices the would-be purchasers of such tickets would have to prove that they are entitled to the same.

Conspicuous posters should be displayed at the offices of Superintendents of Emigration as well as on board of emigrant vessels, stating that at those offices and on shipboard a "guide to emigrants" in different languages could gratuitously be obtained; that emigrants would do well to procure and read it, either before or during the voyage; and that, in addition to other wholesome advice, they would find therein directions as to obtaining assistance in case of need.

The manifests of emigrant vessels should pass through the offices of Superintendents of Emigration at the ports of sailing as well as of destination. The duties of all Superintendents of Emigration should be clearly defined, and among others those superintendents should be required to keep a record of emigrants sailing from or arriving at their ports, showing in such record the number, age, profession, starting-point and destination of such emigrants, the kind of assistance called for by them or granted, the passage-tickets sold to them, the amounts realized therefrom, the contracts with laborers examined and acknowledged, and the wages stipulated in such contracts. (These records or books could be uniformly arranged and furnished by the State Department.) These Superintendents of Emigration should also visit emigrant vessels before departing or after arriving, and should convince themselves that such vessels comply with all the requirements in regard to their outfit, &c., imposed upon them by law. They should also supply such vessels with the aforesaid "Guide and Posters," should countersign the manifests, should listen to complaints of passengers and crew, should correct abuses, prosecute just claims, and make small cash advances on baggage.

Superintendents in European ports should by turns, in their different ports, meet once a year for consultation and exchange of views, and into their reports of such meetings to the Commissioner of Emigration at Washington, they should embody suggestions for further legislation on the subject of emigration based upon their combined experience. Those Superintendents present at such meetings should receive a slight compensation for traveling expenses.

And in addition to the foregoing it would, also, probably prove advantageous to appoint an Inspector or Commissioner of Emigration for Europe, whose duties it should be to make twice a year a tour of inspection to the Superintendents' offices in European ports and to be present at the annual meetings of those Superintendents. He should also attend to the insertion and payment of the advertisements above alluded to—should supply European Superintendents' offices as well as Volunteer Emigrant Aid Societies and prominent friends of the cause of emigration with the "guide to emigrants, posters and maps" for liberal distribution and exposition—should maintain some centrally located office, and may also engage some prominent literary talent to counteract the mischievous scribblings of enemies of the United States.

By the advertisements above alluded to, many men, desirous of a change in their conditions, would have their attention first attracted to the United States and, on procuring gratuitously a "guide to emigrants," they would become acquainted with the chances this country offers. Having thereupon once made up their minds to emigrate, they would know how to set about it economically and safely, and while depending entirely on their own exertions they would know how to make them understandingly. They would pass, as it were, from one Superintendent to another would know the nature of the assistance and protection continually furnished to them by this government, and by being more cheerful and self-reliant would also become more useful, because more productive emigrants. Superintendents in European as well as American ports may cause the clubbing together (for greater economy and protection) of emigrants bound for one locality; a crowding into any given locality of too many men of the same trade or profession may be prevented by their judicious advice, and currents of emigration may also thus be directed where most needed.

Pamphlets and books of information to emigrants, published by States or corporations, may be distributed by those Superintendents of Emigration along with the *Guide to Emigrants*, and they should all be treated alike in the attention drawn to them in "posters" or otherwise.

Officers and their subordinates henceforth to be connected with the Bureau of Emigration should be capable men, and should be sufficiently well paid not to be forced by want to accept bribes from parties immediately interested in emigration. The acceptance of any kind of direct or indirect bribe, as well as any imposition practiced on emigrants, should be severely punished.

The whole machinery and organization, as contemplated by the foregoing, need not cost this government more than from one to three hundred thousand dollars per annum, (according to the extent of advertising in Europe,) and it needs no prophet to see that the taxable property produced and consumed by only five thousand additional emigrants per year would already be enough to compensate this government for the outlay. Heretofore, without any stimulant or organization whatever, emigrants numbered something like a hundred and sixty thousand annually, is it not reasonable to suppose that with the information, advice, assistance and protection, as above contemplated, their number could be increased to half a million or more annually? And who could calculate the benefits that might result therefrom? All that seems necessary is wise Congressional legislation on the subject.

M. PINNER,
No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

THE FIRST VOLUNTEERS.

Justice for the Men who Entered the First Armies of the Union—Their Claims upon the Country.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The war now so happily concluded has shown clearly that republics are not always ungrateful. Beside a pay nearly as large as that of a Second Lieutenant in many armies, our soldiers received bounties which amounted almost to a small fortune, and over seventy millions of voluntary contributions were expended through the Sanitary and Christian Commission for the benefit of the sick and wounded; an equally large, or even larger, sum was paid by different communities for the support of soldiers' families, and generous-hearted men and women without number devoted their energies either to the nursing and healing of our suffering heroes in the hospitals, or provided for their wives and children.

This was not all; but warm sympathies followed the army in the field, kind hearts and industrious hands provided thousand little comforts, pleasant tokens of remembrance, or testimonials of appreciation of the services of those who fought the country's battles. These ranged upwards—from the mittens or woolen socks which the farmers' wives sent to their friends, to the swords, sashes or belts, services of plate, houses, farms or testimonial funds of $100,000 presented to officers as tokens of gratitude for their services.

Government tried to reward those who could not be promoted because no vacancies existed, by brevet rank; and the immense number of brevets conferred on officers of all grades, shows the most generous disposition to give every one his due.

With all this some acts of simple justice have, however, been omitted in the great excitement of war, and under the pressure of circumstances, but will, no doubt, be remembered when the attention of those who have the remedy in their power is called to the facts.

While the volunteers of 1863, 1864 and 1865 have been rewarded with large bounties, those who sprung to arms at their country's call, 1861 and 1862, have never received a cent of bounty, and while officers who were mustered in the service even as late as March, 1865, and were mustered out by order of the War Department, a few months later, received three months' extra pay, others who served faithfully from the beginning of the war till the very last gun was fired, and were mustered out by expiration of their term of service, went home without a cent beyond their pay proper. The soldiers of 1861 and 1862 were the flower of the army, for those that took up arms at that time had no other inducement for doing so than their patriotism and undying devotion to their country; they stood the brunt of battle and their losses of outfit, through destruction during retreats, lack of transportation or capture, were in most cases much larger than a paltry three months' pay. This may possibly be remedied by Congress. Should this, however, be found impracticable on account of the heavy debt with which the country is burdened, this loss of money might be borne with equanimity by brave men who certainly did not go to war for money's sake.

Another act of justice has, however, been neglected toward officers who were mustered out of service previous to the time when brevet ranks were given to volunteer officers, and this can be remedied by Congress or government without expenditure of money.

Early in the year 1864, brevet rank could be earned by volunteer officers only through acts of great bravery and personal daring. In this the services of medical officers, or those belonging to the administrative part of the army—such as Commissaries, Quartermasters and Paymasters—were not sufficiently taken in consideration, for although their duty involved generally less risk of life and limb than that of line officers, their services were not less important, and if they performed their duty faithfully, they were certainly entitled to a proper acknowledgment. This was finally granted to many by giving them brevet rank for "faithful and meritorious service," and the last New-Year's day in Washington showed, by the number of uniforms of Brigadier and even Major-Generals, worn by Quartermasters, Surgeons, Commissaries and Paymasters, that it is not absolutely necessary to have ever been in action to obtain the highest brevet rank within the gift of the President.

While these meritorious services have been generally rewarded, justice against those mustered out by limitation of term of enlistment previous to the issuing of brevet rank to volunteer officers has been somewhat overlooked. Congress by making laws, the War Department by general orders, limited the number and rank of officers in regiments, which through losses of men had been reduced below the minimum standard. Thus Lieutenant-Colonels commanded regiments, Lieutenants companies for long periods and could not be promoted to the rank, the functions of which they exercised, because they and their men had fought so well, that too few of them remained, to have them mustered in, in their proper rank. Colonels had to command brigades, because general officers who had received their stars through political influence, had been found lacking and were sent to the rear, but their political friends saved them from dismissal and they floated about cities doing nothing, or light duty for large pay, while the senior Colonel of the brigade, or division, had to attend to those duties for which they had received rank and pay.

A number of these officers who happened to serve under generous, high-minded superiors, have received a brevet rank in accordance with their command; by far the greater number have not been so fortunate, for the simple reason that either their superiors thought too much of their own interests, or had done too little themselves to make a recommendation on their part valuable.

One example of very many:

A number of the enemy's iron-clads tried to force some obstructions and destroy the depots of one of our largest armies, in which they were assisted on shore by a division, trying to force back two small brigades, both of which had less than 2,000 muskets, assisted by a mortar and a 100-pound Parrott gun and some field-pieces. The whole attempt was frustrated, the enemy driven back with severe loss, and one of his steamers blown up. The General who commanded that post remained during the whole action in a log-house in a fort, telegraphed from thence to the Commander-in-Chief, "I am holding the enemy at bay; they cannot move me an inch," and was breveted a Major-General "for gallant conduct;" the two brigades were commanded—the first by a Colonel, the second by a Major, and both these officers went shortly afterward out of the service by expiration of their terms, without being allowed even the privilege of staying in the field with those men of their regiments whose time had not expired till the end of the war, which took place only a week or two afterward. If their General had recommended them for a brevet, most likely it would have availed them little, for he himself had been censured by a Court of Inquiry on the Burnside mine before Petersburgh, for remaining in a bomb-proof while his division went to the assault.

In the above-mentioned two brigades the following superior commands had been held by officers of inferior rank during the space of one year:

One Colonel, eight months commanding brigade, four months division.

One Colonel, eleven months commanding brigade, three weeks division.

Four Lieutenant-Colonels, commanding brigades from two to six months.

One Major, commanding brigade one month.

Three Lieutenant-Colonels, commanding regiments from six to twelve months.

Three Majors, commanding regiments from three to six months.

Five Captains, commanding battalions from three to twelve months.

About fifty Lieutenants commanding companies from three to twelve months.

Many of these officers were recommended for promotion repeatedly. Not one could be mustered in for higher rank than Major, on account of the reduced number of their regiments, and promotions to the rank of Brigadier-General could not take place, because "no vacancy existed."

Of all the above-mentioned officers, *not one* has received a brevet, and the greater part were mustered out after serving during the war, without receiving the three months extra pay provided by Congress.

This is one of very many cases of the same kind, and as Congress and government have been so generous to brevet such a number of Quartermasters, Commissaries, Paymasters and medical officers, through all grades up to the highest, it needs probably only a representation of the facts to convince both of the claims of justice on the part of officers, who served equally faithful, but at a greater personal risk and with less chance to stay around the seat of government and to take care that their services were duly appreciated.

Brevets have been given either for "gallant conduct" or "meritorious services." The former is a mark of respect to a heroic soldier, who did his duty well; the second is a generous reward for a faithful officer, who did all he was bound to do.

Let a third class of brevets be regulated by law conferred on officers, "In accordance with the command he held in the field," which would be as Captain for a Lieutenant who commanded a company, as Major for a Captain or Lieutenant who commanded a detachment of more than one company, as Lieutenant-Colonel for the commanding officer of a battalion, as Colonel for the commanding officer of a regiment, and as Brigadier-General for the commanding officer of a brigade or division.

These brevets should be conferred on proof that an officer has held such a command in the field in a satisfactory manner.

Some doubts have been expressed through the press* that not all of the very large number of brevets sent to the Senate recently will be confirmed. This could be only regretted, for although many of them have been gotten very easily, it is much better that many should receive greater rewards than are properly due, than that any deserving officer should be deprived of the justly-earned recognition of his services.

Be as generous as you wish, but do not forget to be just.

*New-York *Herald* Washington correspondence.

THE LATE PRESIDENT.

Interviews with President Lincoln.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having seen some time since a notice in the public prints that a cane, given to Mr. LINCOLN by some unknown person, had recently been presented to Senator SUMNER by Mrs. LINCOLN, I determined to give a plain statement of facts and incidents of two memorable interviews with our second WASHINGTON.

A number of months ago I called at the White House and requested an interview. The usher replied, "if you have business of importance connected with the government you can see him, otherwise you cannot." I said, "My business, Sir, is to give the President a good cane-ing." He evidently thought me crazy; but on my unrolling the cane and pointing to the mounting, his Irish wit perceived the point of the joke and, with a bland smile, he said, "come to-morrow at precisely 9 o'clock, and I will insure you an interview."

At the time appointed I sent by the usher the following note: "Hon. A. LINCOLN, President of the United States. Sir: I think you eminently deserve a good caneing. With your permission I propose to administer the same personally and in private. The wood is palmetto, cut on the rebel Gen. DRAYTON's plantation, Hilton Head, S. C. The mounting is a national emblem, with which I trust you will be pleased. Yours, for the Union, 'without an if or an and,' ——." I heard his ringing laugh as, coming to the head of the stairs, he said, "N——, come right along up here." I shall never forget that handshaking; those rough features beautified by waves of sunlight from that great and good heart, nor his humorous but kind remarks upon the cane I had just handed him. Plain man as I was, and utterly unknown to him, he said in the most hearty manner, "Come, now, you must go home to dinner with me, I should like to introduce you to my family." (He was then living at the Soldiers' Retreat.) I replied, "You must excuse me, I feel greatly honored by your invitation, but I never spoke with a President before, and to dine with him and his guests would be killing me with kindness." "Well," said he, "your present deserves a better return than that, but if you can't eat a good dinner with the President, just consider yourself eating with ABE LINCOLN, who used to crack jokes with your brother on the Mississippi almost before you were born." (He found, in conversation, that he was acquainted with my brother.) Upon my declining again, he said: "Well, at least, as this is your first visit, I hope you will make yourself at home here to-day, and see how the machine runs." I thanked him, and accepted the favor upon condition that he would allow me to relieve him of further attention to me, as he was evidently very busy. After the hour appointed for the reception of Congressmen, officials, &c., among the first to present themselves were two quite aged people. They were plain country people, poorly clad, but with frank, open countenances. "Now is your time, dear," said the husband, as the President politely dismissed the one preceding them. The lady stepped forward, made a low courtesy, and said, "Mr. President."

Mr. LINCOLN, looking over his specs, fixed those gray, piercing, yet mild eyes upon her, then lifted his head and extending his hand, said, in the kindest tones: "Well, good lady, what can I do for you?"

"Mr. President," she resumed, "I feel so embarrassed I can hardly speak. I never spoke to a President before; but I am a good Union woman down in Maryland, and my son is wounded badly and in the hospital, and I have been trying to get him out, but somehow couldn't, and they said I had better come right to you. When the war first broke out I gave my son first to God, and then told him he might go fight the rebels, and now if you will let me take him home I will nurse him up, and just as soon as he gets well enough he shall go right back and help put down the rebellion. He is a good boy, and don't want to shirk the service."

I was looking full in Mr. LINCOLN's face. I saw the tears gathering in his eyes, and his lips quivered as he replied:

"Yes, yes, God bless you! you shall have your son. What hospital did you say?" It seemed a relief to him to turn aside and write a few words, which he handed to the woman, saying: "There, give that to ——; and you will get your son if he is able to go home with you."

"God bless you, Mr. President," said the father, the only words he had spoken; and the mother, making a low courtesy, fairly sobbed: "O, Sir, we are so much obliged to you." "Yes, yes; all right; and you will find that that will bring him," were spoken with such kindly tones and tender, that they have often since thrilled my memory. The next person who presented herself to Mr. LINCOLN was a stately, well-dressed lady, who came forward without apparent embarrassment in her air or manner, and addressed the President. He gave her a very close and scrutinizing look, and then said, "Well, Madam, what can I do for you?" She proceeded to tell him that she lived in Alexandria; that the church where she worshipped had been taken for a hospital. "What church, Madam?" Mr. LINCOLN asked, in a quick, nervous manner. "Our B. Church," she replied; "and as there are only two or three wounded soldiers in it, I came to see if you would not let us have it, as we want it very much to worship God in." "Madam, have you been to see the Post Surgeon at Alexandria about this matter?" "Yes, Sir; but we could do nothing with him." "Well, we put him there to attend to just such business, and it is reasonable to suppose that he knows better what should be done under the circumstances than I do. See here, you say you live in Alexandria; probably you own property there. How much will you give to [assist in building a hospital?"

"You know, Mr. LINCOLN, our property is very much embarrassed by the war, &c.; so, really, I could hardly afford to give much for such a purpose."

"Well, Madam, I expect we shall have a fight over on the Rappahannock soon; and my candid opinion is, God wants that church for poor wounded Union soldiers, as much as he does for secesh people to worship in." Turning to his table, he said, quite abruptly, "You will excuse me; I can do nothing for you. Good day, Madam."

I had noticed two other women who stood just back of me. I was fully convinced that I had rightly guessed their errand from their appearance, for one of them whose wicked eyes shot fire said to her companion in a spiteful undertone, "Oh! the old hog! there is no use asking for our passes; come, let's go." And they did go, in evident wrath, leaving the President to perform more pleasant duties.

Some months after I saw him again, and told him it was contemplated by some mechanics and other plain men to present him with a sword, and requested him to examine the model of the hilt. This represented the broken trunk of a tree, in the top of which was an eagle's nest with young eagles, over which stood a miniature eagle brooding over her nest, and holding in her beak a fold of the old starry banner, which was folded around the hilt. Thus the eagle was represented as protecting her young by drawing over them the banner of freedom, while the South Carolina rebel rattlesnake was coiled around the hilt, *over* the banner, with its open mouth just ready to seize the young eaglets. The old eagle grasps "that old serpent, which is the devil and Satan," around the neck in her strong talons, to crush the enemy. On the other side, at the foot of the hilt, and sneaking in a sly and cowardly manner *under* the banner, the Northern copperhead winds himself up in the nest, on the same errand, and is in like manner seized by the left claw of the eagle. Mr. LINCOLN expressed himself highly pleased with the design, said it was a fine conception and truthful, and that such a present would be doubly appreciated coming from such a source. I thought I knew his sentiments and feelings, and to get his opinion fully I said: "Mr. LINCOLN, you know this Northern copperhead represents a large class of Northern men, who in the final settlement of our difficulties will be far from glorying in such a title." He looked at me with an expression of countenance which will never fade from memory, and said: "You are right; you are right. There are many who are mistaken and misinformed in regard to matters who, when they come to a better understanding, will be found true and loyal men. I would not even seem to grieve, by word, act or deed, a single one of my fellow-citizens, much less one who, though he may seem to be an enemy, is yet a real friend to our cause. I can say truly, I have no malice in my heart toward a single living man."

I said: "Would it not be better, then, to postpone this matter until the rebellion is put down, when it can just as well be done, and perhaps with greater propriety?" He assented to this and said I understood and had represented his views exactly, but that he should hold me to the promise when that good time came around. That opportunity will never come. The most I can do is to give, as I have thus given, a truthful narration of these two interviews with that great and good man, our murdered President.

When I saw his coffined remains start from Washington, I said, I, too, will make my humble offering to the memory of him whom I fear I more than loved, for who was this plain man, ABRAHAM LINCOLN?

Who was ABRAHAM LINCOLN?

Not alone the President of the United States of America, the Commander-in-Chief of its naval and military forces. He was more. The man was greater than his office. He was the chosen and idolized representative of the principles—social, civil and judicial—which lie at the foundation and enter into the structure of the best system of government ever devised for the protection of the sacred rights of mankind, and their advancement in civilization. Why was it that God raised him to this high pinnacle of fame from the lowest ranks of society, if it was not to confound the wisdom of the wise by demonstrating that "the first shall be last and the last first;" and then in turn to rebuke the idolatry of the toiling millions, whose lowliness had been sanctified and elevated with him? Who committed this crime against our Commonwealth, against the intelligence, the civilization and the humanities of the age? This modern monstrosity, in his character and deeds the representative of all former crimes, the embodiment of all possible tyrannies, and the legitimate child of American Secession and Rebellion!

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866. N. C. J.

THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.

What Has Been Done for Them this Winter—Touching Incidents of Suffering Relieved.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-street, Saturday, Jan. 13.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We hardly know how to find words to thank your readers for their quick, warm and generous response to our simple appeal, which you so kindly inserted in your columns last Tuesday. We are completely thronged by those who are both hungry and cold, but we have not turned one away unfed. Some days we have given more than 1,600 meals, beside helping numerous families to bread, tea, sugar, coal and blankets, together with articles of clothing. Perhaps you can spare space that we may show how the gifts of our friends have been appropriated. We will mention only a few of the many cases relieved.

A soldier's widow is found in a basement, sick with inflamation of the lungs; only a single blanket on her bed; almost entirely destitute of clothing; no shoes or stockings; no food and no coal. A little boy six years old is asking for bread, and the mother has none to give him; he is emaciated and weak, apparently for the want of food—the mother says it is so. She has another boy, thirteen years old, who has done what little he could to provide for his sick mother and brother. We have provided bread, tea, sugar, some meat, coal, flannel blankets and warm clothing, and our house physician has visited the mother and thinks with care she may recover.

Our visitor found a mother and daughter in a rear basement sick with fever, three children in the room crying for food. The mother said her husband had been in the army, and was now sick in a Southern hospital. The sick were made comfortable, and the children were received into the House of Industry. Visited a wounded soldier on Mott-street, whose wife is in the hospital. They have eight children, all young, one an infant. The father was obliged to quit work to take care of his children, and we found him in a destitute condition, and supplied his immediate wants.

Mrs. E. R. applied for food. They live a mile distant from the institution. Found her the only well person out of five. Husband just returned from hospital, still suffering from a large fever-sore on the leg. One daughter sick with typhus fever, and one just convalescent. A neice who resided with them, weakened by long sickness, in an attempt to walk out, fell and broke her arm. Their six months' savings were exhausted, and their rent was due. Gave them necessary aid, and are supplying them with food.

Found Mrs. B. in a small attic room, very scantily furnished; deserted by a drunken husband; a babe eleven days old, and a little girl of seven years. She certainly was an object of pity. Temperate, industrious and retiring, she shrunk from soliciting charity. Up to the day her child was born, she went out to scrub and wash—resuming her labor when her little one was but a week old. Furnished her with food, fuel, clothing, and a pair of flannel blankets.

Mrs. D——, a soldier's widow, with three children, (one sick with typhoid fever,) is furnished by us food, fuel and medical attendance.

We have given Mrs. F——, whose husband is in hospital sick, money to pay her rent, a blanket, with food and fuel; her three children are in our school. She is temperate, industrious and frugal, and works when she can get anything to do.

Visited and assisted Mrs. G——, whose husband is sick in a hospital in the South. She can do but little towards sustaining herself, as she has twins but six months old.

A mother with two little children comes for help. Her husband, an intelligent American, was in the army; is now a confirmed drunkard, and has abandoned his family entirely. Care, trouble and want has crushed the poor wife to the earth. We have known her almost a year, and know her to be a good and worthy woman, though not particularly energetic. Her rent is due, and she is afraid of being turned out of doors; she has no food or fuel. We give her $8 towards her rent, and something with which to purchase fuel and bread. She has given shelter to a poor German woman and her baby; this poor woman's husband was in the army, taken prisoner in Louisiana, and sent to Texas, where he died; she has claims amounting to several hundred dollars against the government, which she hopes will soon be collected, and in the meantime she gets what little food she has by washing, and is sick to-day from cold taken washing with broken, leaky shoes yesterday.

We will not trespass further upon your columns, but offer our hearty acknowledgments to yourself and your kind readers who have tightened our burden by affording us the facilities to meet the shivering poor with something to satisfy their hunger and keep them from freezing.

S. B. HALLIDAY.

Our Criminals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1866.

Every one knows there is a large class of criminals in this country, particularly in the large cities, who live by stealing, robbing, burglary, pocket picking, defrauding, setting fire to buildings, that they may plunder the sufferers, and who do not always hesitate at murder. Many of these criminals are well known to the police, and many are often detected, convicted, imprisoned, and finally discharged upon the community, not merely to ply their old trade again in hope of better success, but to instruct and encourage others in the same business.

They are too lazy and vicious to obtain an honest living. If imprisoned, they know they will soon get out again; and in the meantime honest people have to build prisons and support them in "pretty comfortable circumstances"—the criminals call them, after the first irksomeness of confinement has worn off.

Now, why should honest people thus suffer constantly from such a class? As we have tried every other expedient, I would propose that the government purchase Iceland of Denmark, give its present one hundred thousand worthy inhabitants much better houses west of Lake Superior, homes far more genial and acceptable than they now have, and then send our criminals to Iceland, where they can live honestly if they will, and perish by their own faults committed there, if they choose.

Females should not be sent there. Our prisons should be kept for them only, and a few of the really *first offenders*.

With such a provision, a second offence should never be punished by imprisonment longer than necessary to get the criminal off to Iceland. If the first imprisonment does not cure, a second will not, and the quicker the country is rid of such men the better. I would not hang them, but put them where they can injure no one but themselves; and then there will be more convictions and fewer *legal* escapes from justice.

The terrors of such a residence will be a much stronger preventive of crime than anything we now have; for the class to which I refer live high when they have money, and deny themselves no coveted enjoyment that money and vice can procure. They are nearly all hard drinkers; and there is no punishment they would so much dread as such banishment from town company and town indulgences, to a place where they must work or starve, and where they can procure no such enjoyments; for in Iceland no spirits of any kind should be allowed them, or the means of distillation. A good harbor should be so fortified on every side, and guarded by a few soldiers, that convict ships (and others when necessary) can enter in safety, and the convicts be passed through to the interior; and in such a port, whatever they may have to sell can be safely exchanged for such articles as they may need, and can be trusted with.

These suggestions we respectfully submit for consideration, because our present system and all other experiments have failed. None of them have afforded any adequate security, nor have any of them proved remedial. Under them all crime is increasing at a fearful ratio; and if it goes on increasing much longer, people will be compelled, as in California, to take the administration of criminal justice into their own hands, and hang every culprit without mercy. It was an effectual remedy there, for a while at least, and will be adopted here unless something better shall be done—unless the government shall provide another home for criminals, and the courts shall send them to it, instead of discharging them, to renew their depredations upon honest people here.

We may be told that English transportation does no good, but that cannot be proved; for we do not know what would have been the moral state of England now but for her transportation system. If all those transported convicts were now let loose in England, think you there would be no more crime there than now? Who would not confidently expect a vast increase of crime in that event? Besides, their system is defective. They send their convicts to colonies from which they can escape; where other people reside, and where they can still indulge in intemperance and all other vices.

The preventive influence of such a change is of course trifling. But send them off to Iceland, from which they cannot escape; where male criminals only shall dwell; where they can be deprived of tobacco and spirits, and where they must work or starve, and the case with them will be very different, and with us also at home.

But at this point, a friend at our elbow is horror-struck. He exclaims, on understanding our suggestions: "W'y man, you would make Iceland a perfect h—l upon earth." That may be, but not necessarily so. The convicts when there may live quite comfortably if they choose; and we trust they will. It is impossible to judge beforehand of the full effect of sober habits, together with freedom from temptation, and the earnest struggle for life thus forced upon them. We may reasonably hope that, thus restored to their senses, the larger and better class will take the government of the colony, outside of the fort, into their own hands by force of numbers; hang the incorrigible when necessary, and make the whole generally comfortable. If they do not, it will be their own fault, committed there, and we shall not be to blame for their failure.

Iceland is suggested only as a possible place for such an experiment, not doubting much but a better can be obtained; but that will do, if it can be purchased. The article in your daily of Jan. 8 inst., headed "The Daughters of Perdition," encouraged me, by its closing suggestion, to forward this, notwithstanding the suggestion of the California example as a predicted result of our doing nothing else to stem the torrent of crime. Your article in the TIMES of the 9th inst., headed "Elective Judges," discloses to outsiders a bad state of affairs, only to be changed, I presume, by the prosecution and punishment of the Judges for their collusion with criminals, and by making such prosecution a part of the police duty. They see such criminal collusion, and why not take cognizance of that crime as well as others? INDEX.

School Elections.

HARLEM, Friday, Jan. 12.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In this morning's issue of the NEW-YORK TIMES you comment upon a communication from "A Taxpayer of the Twelfth Ward" relative to the election of CHARLES H. LYONS as School Trustee of the Twelfth Ward, to "fill a vacancy," under heading of "School Election—A New Mode of Cheating Electors of their Rights," followed by communication of "The Taxpayer."

The communication of "The Taxpayer," if correct, might seem to justify the severity of your comments, but if it is found to be at variance both with the law and truth it leaves your views open to some criticism, which I trust your recognized liberality will not deny to one as much interested in the issue as even "A Taxpayer of the Twelfth Ward."

Who Mr. "A Taxpayer of the Twelfth Ward" is I do not know, but from his communication I suspect he belongs to the clique or faction, composed of less than nineteen voters, who have controlled the political interest of the Twelfth Ward to their own aggrandizement, and at the sacrifice of the taxpayers during the period of seven years last past.

The facts set forth in "Taxpayer's" communication are untrue.

I am the only brother of WALLACE P. BIRDSALL residing in this city, and I have not received any letter from him since his removal to Kentucky, to the effect that he wished to resign his seat in the Board of Trustees or otherwise, and even had such letter been received, the failure on my part to inform the proper parties would have created no vacancy in the Board of Trustees, of which he was elected a member.

The "A Taxpayer" asks: "Is it just that an intelligent public should thus be denied the right of fair legislation by such scheming?" Did the "Taxpayer" understand the school laws of which he speaks, he would not have asked such a question, as under the school laws there can be no vacancy by resignation in the Board of School Trustees until such resignation shall have been accepted by the board, and no vacancy occurring by reason of any resignation can be filled at any election, unless such vacancy exists at least for a period of ten days previous to the Charter election.

My brother, WALLACE P. BIRDSALL, has nothing to do with the election of Mr. LYONS; and unless understanding the law under which he was elected, (which it is to be presumed he does,) is ignorant of the fact that any vacancy existed at the recent election in the Board of Trustees, &c., by reason of his removal from the city.

The facts attending the election of Mr. LYONS are as follows:

Mr. WALLACE P. BIRDSALL was elected in the Fall of 1864 a School Trustee of the Twelfth Ward for the term of five years from Jan. 1, 1865. In May last he removed from the city to Kentucky, which fact was well and publicly known. The law of 1864, relative to Common Schools in the City of New-York, declares "that every Trustee removing from the ward for which he is elected or appointed shall thereby vacate his office." The same law further provides that "every vacancy in the office of a Trustee occurring more than ten days previous to any charter election, shall be filled at the next charter election for the unexpired portion of the term in which the vacancy exists."

Mr. LYONS was nominated by the "Independent Democracy of the Twelfth Ward," in other words, the "Anti-Ring Democrats." His nomination was made public, and the fact that he was a candidate to fill such vacancy was well published at least two weeks before the election—his nomination was the subject of ridicule by the "knowing ones of the Twelfth Ward," of which fraternity possibly "A Taxpayer, &c.," may have been intimately associated.

Mr. LYONS had no opponent in the field—it was not his fault that "Taxpayer" was ignorant of the law, or of the fact that a vacancy existed.

The vacancy which he was elected to fill has existed since May last, (the time of the removal of W. P. BIRDSALL from the city,) and could only have been filled at the last election, that is, in the absence of future or special legislation.

What right have men who are presumed to know the law, and especially those who arrogate to themselves such knowledge, to complain of their own ignorance and seek, as "Tax payer," &c., has done, for revenge in acting the part of calumniator?

Respectfully, C. E. BIRDSALL.

FAILURES IN THE APPLE TRADE.—MARSHALL, of New-York, one of the most extensive apple dealers in the country, failed last week for a large amount of money, owing to his inability to dispose of his stock at remunerative prices. He operated extensively in this section through his agents; and some of these are heavily involved. Some of them lose all they have, while in other cases the loss falls upon the farmers who have not yet received pay for their fruit. It is said that some of the smaller country banks have considerable amounts of the paper of MARSHALL, though not enough to endanger their stability. The *Democrat* says that forty farmers near Spencerport have claims amounting to about $28,000 for apples not paid for, which they will be compelled to lose. Others have been more careful and secured their pay in time. Apples are very perishable stock, and unless quickly sold, it is hard to make anything on them, or even save the buyer from loss, especially at the unprecedentedly high prices paid this Fall. Those who sold early are understood to have made money by their purchase; but the late buyers will lose heavily.—*Rochester Express.*

EXECUTION IN PITTSBURGH.

Hanging of Marschall and Frecke for the Murder of Foerster.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, Jan. 12, 1866.

To-day the last scene in the terrible Boydhill tragedy was enacted. The murderers, FRECKE and MARSCHALL, have paid the penalty of their crimes, and the curtain falls. They were recently convicted of the murder of a German named FOERSTER at Boyd's Hill, near this city. Throughout the whole of last night and up to the time of his execution this morning, FRECKE walked the narrow limits of his cell. His spiritual adviser, Rev. G. A. WENSELL, of the Lutheran Church, was with him, and sought by all means in his power to prepare the wretched being for his inevitable fate.

This morning he was fresh and in good spirits, and at about 11 o'clock, shaking hands with the Sheriff, said, in German, "I have no fears of death." He was dressed in a suit of dark gray, with a large colored handkerchief about his neck. His clothing was much worn. He leaves a wife and two daughters, 13 and 15 years of age, respectively, in Bokenen, in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany. He has several times, since his imprisonment, written to his wife, and Rev. Mr. WENSELL has a letter which he intends to send, confided to him by FRECKE for that purpose, shortly before his death.

At precisely 1 o'clock P. M. the Sheriff approached his cell, and called upon him to prepare, at the same time stating that he much regretted to be compelled to perform this unpleasant duty. FRECKE replied: "I don't blame you. It is all right. You are only doing your duty." His arms were then pinioned with a white linen bandage. He had on a dark slouch hat, and was about following the Sheriff out, but was told to wait until MARSCHALL was ready. The Sheriff, upon reaching MARSCHALL's cell, said to him: "This is very unpleasant, but we have to do it. You must take this off"—meaning a neck-handkerchief. MARSCHALL did so.

The prisoner had been in close communication with his spiritual adviser, Father AMARDAS, for some days past, and was praying with him all the morning. He had on black clothes, which were seedy and much worn. He weighed two hundred pounds, had a good countenance, and up to the last moment said he felt no depression of spirits whatever. At ten precisely the two condemned men ascended the scaffold, which consisted merely of a pair of uprights, a cross-beam, and a trap-door. The clergy, sheriff, deputy and prison warden accompanied them. MARSCHALL knelt in prayer upon the front part of the platform, with Father AMARDAS, for some minutes. FRECKE, however, sat upon a chair, and said to the sheriff, in German, "I have to go this road; but I am innocent, and I hope God may be merciful." Then turning to MARSCHALL, he said: "Confess that I am innocent." MARSCHALL replied, "I have nothing to confess." The chairs were then removed, and both prepared to die. The drop fell at fifteen minutes past one, causing the men to fall eighteen inches. FRECKE died hard, but ceased to live in thirteen minutes; MARSCHALL in eleven. MARSCHALL's neck was broken by the fall. FRECKE's, however, was not. He died of congestion of the brain, caused by strangulation.

The bodies were allowed to hang thirty minutes, and then cut down. FRECKE has been buried by the authorities and MARSCHALL by the Catholic Church.

MARSCHALL's wife visited him this morning. She is Irish, he is German. She is about 31 years of age, and brought with her her two children, both girls, 6 and 8 years of age respectively. She also visited her husband yesterday, and upon leaving him showed the gallows to the children, and said, "That is going to kill your father to-morrow."

MARTHA GRINDER, convicted of poisoning several persons, will be executed on Friday next in this city.

THE TREATY WITH THE BLACKFEET.

Speeches by Chiefs of the Piegans, Gros Ventres, Bloods and Blackfeet—Conditions of the Treaty.

Correspondence of the Montana Post.

FORT BENTON, Friday, Nov. 17, 1865.

On the 17th of October, 1855, a treaty was made with the Blackfeet Indian Nation, (A. CUMMING and ISAAC I. STEVENS acting as Commissioners on the part of the United States,) by which nearly the whole of what is now Montana was given over to their exclusive use, the northern portion for a dwelling place, and the part south of the Muscle-Shell River for a hunting ground. Gold had not then been discovered here, and government thought itself perpetrating a master stroke of policy when it appropriated to the Indians lands that it seemed would never be good for anything to the whites. No one needs be told that it has become desirable to extinguish the Indian title to these lands, since nearly fifty thousand whites have settled upon them, attracted hither by the magnetic influence of the precious metals. Realizing the necessity of this change, the General Government, in March last, specially empowered and authorized Major GAD E. UPSON, the Indian Agent at this point, to enter into a new treaty with the nation mentioned, and to obtain, if possible, a cession of the lands now occupied and likely soon to be settled by the whites. This treaty, after the usual delays which are always necessary when dealings are had with the Indians, was finally concluded yesterday at this place. Arriving here the day before the ceremonies, I found the place all alive with preparation for the morrow, the whites getting in readiness to astonish the natives, and the Indians, back in their camps upon the Teton and Missouri, fully expecting to surprise the whites.

The morrow came, and with it a bright, bracing day; and, to the Council House, about noon, went forty-three chiefs and head-men, with their wild retinues, delegates being present from the Piegans, Gros-Ventres, Bloods and Blackfeet, all embraced under the general name of the Blackfoot Nation. With regard to the Bloods, it must be noticed that the hostile band by whom the murder of the eleven whites was perpetrated last Spring, on the Marias River, was not represented, these savages, ever since the murder, having outlawed themselves beyond the British line. The Gros-Ventres came into the place in fine style, the chiefs prancing along at the head of quite a troop of young warriors, drawn out in line, who chanted a song of peace as they advanced. The room selected for the holding of the council had been finely decorated, the whole interior of the building being lined with cotton cloth, the white groundwork upon which were festooned the long strips of red and blue flannel, producing, with fine effect, the national colors wherever the eye wandered. The four pillars in the centre of the room served as emblematic columns upon which to arrange the insignia of both war and peace—the rifle, the bow, the tomahawk; and, as the opposite of all these, the only olive branch to be obtained in these regions, the evergreen bough.

Upon the blanket-covered seats, the red delegates seated themselves, and upon the platform at the head of the room, and in front of the beautiful national decorations were seated the Commissioner, Maj. UPSON, and by his side Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory; United States Judge L. E. MUNSON as legal counsel for the government. The interpreters and other whites having influence among the natives also occupied seats on the platform.

As the artillery firing ceased on the outside, the parley commenced within. The pipe of peace was passed, and was received with thanks. Perfect harmony seemed to prevail, both the pipe-bearer and the pipe being stroked affectionately, some of the chiefs even going so far as to pat each other on the head in token of amity.

The talk, which was carried on through the means of a French and Blackfoot interpreter, was necessarily somewhat tedious, and cannot be repeated at length. The Indians were assured that we desired a permanent peace, and that we wished peaceful relations to exist between the various tribes. The treaty was then read by Judge MUNSON, and interpreted. Its principal provision, and the one which will most interest your readers, is contained in Article III, which provides for a cession of all lands heretofore claimed by the Blackfeet, excepting those lying north of thirty degrees north latitude—the Teton, Marias and Missouri rivers, as far east as Milk river—the Indians agreeing that other tribes may be settled in this reservation. This article is somewhat modified by the next, which allows the Government to build roads and telegraphs, establish military posts, agencies, mission schools, etc., in the reserved territory, and permits the whites free privilege to travel across it; but whites are prohibited from making settlements or trading (unless specially licensed) within the limits of the reservation; and intoxicating liquors, and all persons dealing in them, are to be strictly debarred entrance thereon. The Indians acknowledge their dependence on the United States, and their obligations to obey the laws thereof; and they agree to exert themselves to the utmost of their ability for the purpose of enforcing them; promising to deliver all offenders to the proper authorities, whenever called upon to do so. As a recompense for the lands ceded, the United States agree to expend for the Blackfoot Nation, in addition to the goods distributed at the time of signing the treaty, $50,000, annually, for twenty years; such portion of this money as may be deemed proper by the President, to be used in promoting civilization among the Blackfeet.

After the reading of the treaty, "Little Dog," head chief of the Piegans, arose, and spoke for his tribe as follows: "We are pleased with what we have heard to-day. One reason why I am glad to hear what you have had to say is, because there are three nations here to listen. With regard to the Indians, the words are strong that you have told us. The land here belongs to us; we were raised upon it; we are glad to give a portion to the United States, for we get something for it. We don't intend to put aside the whites who have married in the nation; we want to give the half-breeds a share of our annuities. They own the land as much as ourselves, and we want them to get their proportion of what we receive for it. Am very glad that you have told us to-day that you are going to send mechanics, physicians, and teachers among us. Everything told us to-day we are willing to agree to; we see nothing bad in the treaty. Whatever we Piegans have promised we shall try to perform, so that the Great Father below will be pleased."

"Bull's Back Fat" spoke to the same effect on behalf of the Bloods.

"Farmasee," or "Sitting Squaw," head Chief of the Gros-Ventres, said: "We have been at war with the Piegans and Bloods, and the nations all around; but to-day my heart swells up; it is as glad as the earth is big on account of this peace. For our part, we are done going to war; we want to be at peace with all nations, and all be brothers."

"Fish Child," the sole representative of the Blackfoot tribe present, agreed in sentiment with "Little Dog" and the others.

Major UPSON, the Commissioner, expressed to them the pleasure that their pledges of peace and amity had given him; said he should expect all agreements made to be fully performed by them, in the same good faith that the promises made by the government would be kept. He hoped that the pipe they had smoked to-day might indeed prove a pipe of peace, not only between the tribes, but between the Indians and the whites; and that when they looked upon the face represented on the medals about to be presented to them, they would remember that it was the portrait of their Great Father WASHINGTON, who would be displeased with them if they did not keep the word they had given. Certain designated chiefs were then invested, by Gen. MEAGHER, with the large silver medals sent them from Washington, and, in conclusion, the treaty was signed, each chief touching the pen in turn as a token of his assent.

And so was concluded a treaty in the highest degree advantageous to the whites, which gives over to us all that vast extent of country (embracing between two and three hundred thousand square miles) in which are situated our largest towns—Helena, Virginia City, Bannack, &c.—and containing all our rich mines, our best agricultural lands, some of our largest rivers, and, in fact, all those portions of our territory that have been proved to be of any worth. Too much commendation cannot be bestowed upon Major UPSON the commissioner who has had the treaty matter in charge, not only for the perverseness with which he has striven to effect it, but for the thorough manner in which his work has finally been accomplished. While he has used every effort to obtain such a representation from the various tribes as would insure a true expression of the Indian sentiment, and consequent regard of treaty stipulations—while he has endeavored to deal fairly with and to satisfy the natives—the best interests of the whites have ever been uppermost in his mind; acknowledging that all treaties are made up of mutual concessions, he has made these concessions on our part few and light as possible. The treaty itself was revised by the Hon. Judge MUNSON, who has been indefatigable in his efforts to render it clear, emphatic, and of unquestionable validity.

The General, the Governor, the Secretary, His Excellency, the Hon. THOMAS MEAGHER, has not only, with his many titles, served to add dignity to all the treaty ceremonies, but, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory, has materially assisted in the work by his prompt decision and ready counsel.

Bad men exist in all nations; there are road agents with red skins as well as with white ones, and it is possible, indeed, probable, that Indian depredations will not immediately become unknown. From the friendly feeling exhibited, we have reason to believe, however, that they will be greatly diminished in number, and that it will only be the red man's allowance of that human depravity common to all people, and not a hostility to the whites, that will hereafter find vent in an occasional crime.

The Foreign Missionary Work.

The *Missionary Herald* for January, 1866, in its annual survey of its missions, makes a comparison of the additions to the churches in this country and to those under its care, which shows favorably for the latter. It says:

"According to statistics of the Congregational churches throughout the land, published in the *Congregational Quarterly* for January, 1865, the additions by profession, for the year then last reported, would average but about three and one-quarter to each church, and four and three-quarters to each minister 'engaged in the pastoral work'—including stated supplies, but leaving out of the account seven hundred and fifty-three 'other ministers.' The published statistics of the New School Presbyterian Church for 1864 make the additions by profession for the year four and one-half to each church, and not quite four to each minister. In the Old School Presbyterian Church they were a fraction more than four to each church and something more than four and one-half to each minister. But in the missions they were about five and two-thirds to each church, and four to each minister, reckoning in the sixty native pastors, and all the ordained persons connected with the missions, including not far from twenty laid aside by illness, or for other reasons absent from the mission fields.

Yet more remarkable, and singularly in favor of the missions, is a comparison, for a series of years, between results in the missions, and in connection with Congregational churches in Massachusetts. Means are not at hand for readily making this comparison more general with the churches in the United States. Previous to 1840, the annual reports of the board do not state, regularly, the number of additions to the churches. The report of 1839 gives the number of churches in the missions as 52, with 7,311 members. There were then in Massachusetts 378 Evangelical Congregational churches, with a membership of 52,823. During the next twenty-five years, as nearly as can be gathered from the published statistics, the additions by profession were, in the missions, 55,480, and to the Congregational churches in Massachusetts, 55,766. The average number of churches for the whole time was in the missions, less than 105—in Massachusetts, 452; and the average yearly number of additions to each church, in the missions, a fraction more than 21—in Massachusetts, not quite 5. The average number of pastors and stated supplies in Massachusetts, omitting all supplies not 'stated,' and all 'other ministers,' was, for the twenty-five years, about 405, and the annual number of additions to each of these ministers something more than five and one-half. But in the missions, the average number of ordained laborers, (including all absent, and all engaged in other than pastoral, or directly ministerial work, but omitting, now, native pastors, who were few most of the time,) was a fraction over 150, and the number of annual additions to each, nearly 15. Surely the Lord's name should be praised in view of such comparative success given to the efforts of his servants among the heathen. It should perhaps be stated, in fairness, that a large number of the additions to the mission churches, (over 15,000,) were during the first two of the years brought to view—mostly fruits of the great revival at the Sandwich Islands; but, on the other hand, it is to be remembered also, that the period spoken of embraces several seasons of special revival in Massachusetts.

During the last year seven ordained missionaries of the board and two females have been taken away by death, and thirteen new laborers have joined the missions.

The Late Admiral Baldwin.

The Toronto *Globe* of Jan. 6 gives the following sketch of the late Admiral BALDWIN, R. N.:

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, this gallant old naval officer breathed his last in his residence, Russell Hill, on the Davenport Road, near Toronto. AUGUSTUS WARREN BALDWIN, Rear-Admiral of the White, was born in the County of Cork, on the 1st of October, 1776. He entered the mercantile navy as a boy, and the change in his pursuits, from commerce to arms, was accidental and involuntary. He and one of his brothers had received cruel treatment in a merchant ship, and while making their escape from that vessel in Dukin Harbor, were met by a party of sailors who pressed them into the service of His Majesty GEORGE III., on board the sloop-of-war *Trompeuse*. The captain of this vessel, J. ERSKINE DOUGLAS, soon discovered who his young sailor was, and at once obtained a commission for him. He for many years served under this command in different parts of the world, and in the frigates *Garland*, 28, and *Boston*, 32. He was appointed a lieutenant of the latter ship June 28, 1800; and it was his good fortune, three years afterward, to accompany TOM MOORE, the poet, home from his American tour in the same vessel. Indeed, the *Boston* has become classical from MOORE's lines "To the *Boston* frigate, on leaving Halifax for England, October, 1804," and commencing:

> "With triumph this morning, oh *Boston*, I hail
> The stir of thy deck, and the spread of thy sail."

The poet in these verses also pays the highest tribute to Capt. DOUGLAS.

In December, 1804, Mr. BALDWIN joined the *Prince of Wales*, the flagship, in succession, of Sir ROBERT CALDER, Sir JAMES SAUMAREZ, Sir EDWARD THORNBOROUGH, and Lord GAMBIER. While in this ship he was engaged in the action off Copenhagen, September, 1807. In the following year he became first lieutenant of the *Implacable*, 74, and saw severe fighting, and did good and brave service in the Baltic under Admiral BYAM MARTIN. For his gallant conduct in capturing the Russian frigate *Sewolod*, on the 20th August, 1808, when in command of his own ship, he received a gold medal. He was appointed to command the brig *Tyrian* in 1812, and was made post captain January 1, 1817.

ROBERT BALDWIN, father of the Admiral, emigrated to Canada in 1789. The subject of this sketch did not come here until about the year 1820. He was brother to Dr. WM. WARREN BALDWIN, the father of the late Hon. ROBERT BALDWIN.

Upon his arrival in Canada, Admiral BALDWIN took no very active part in public affairs, and, unlike his distinguished nephew, was conservative in politics. He held, however, a position in the Executive Council during the latter part of Sir F. B. HEAD's Administration, and the early part of his successor's, but does not seem to have taken any very active or leading part in the government, although he was one of its members during the stormy times of the rebellion. For many of his latter years he was a director in the Bank of Upper Canada.

In social qualities he excelled, keeping his frank, sailor bearing to the last, with a smile and pleasant word for every one. To the day he died his faculties were almost unimpaired, for although deaf he never knew the use of spectacles, and occupied himself in the active superintendence of his house and grounds.

In 1826 he married AUGUSTA MELISSA JACKSON, daughter of J. M. JACKSON, Esq., and she now survives her husband. There were three children of this marriage—a son and two daughters—but all of them died in their youth.

A Minister "Seeing" the Gamblers.

Not long since, says the Decatur, (Ill.) *Chronicle*, of the 25th ultimo, an eminent divine in the State of Illinois, (it wont do to mention dates, places, or names,) visited a distant town for the purpose of preaching the dedicatory sermon in the new Church. Court was in session, and on Saturday evening the Judge and lawyers congregated together in a room, and amused themselves by card playing and story telling. The divine, at the request of F., a lawyer, visited the room. Coming upon the group so suddenly, they were unable to hide their cards and w—y. The divine looked on awhile and then, raising his hat, invited the gentlemen present to attend church the next day and hear him preach. This they agreed to do, and Sunday found Judge and lawyers seated in the "amen corner." The sermon over, the minister announced:

"Friends, the citizens of this town have built a fine church; there is still fifteen hundred dollars due. We propose to raise money by subscription to-day, and, (eyeing the Judge,) I go one hundred dollars? who goes better?" The Judge, glancing at the lawyers, slowly responded, "I see your hundred." "Thank you, brother," says the divine, "will any one raise it?" looking at the same time at lawyer No. 1. The lawyer saw he was in for it, and quietly responded "I go a hundred blind," and so on through the list. The divine raked down the bar and their money, until the scene closed by a sharp, shrill voice announcing, "I see the last hundred and 'call' you!"

Our readers can imagine the astonishment of the congregation. We venture, however, that those lawyers will not soon invite the divine to witness a "social game of whist" where men "see" each other, "go it blind," and call the hand.

Fish Story.

When the ship *Milton* of New-Bedford, commanded by Capt. HALSEY, of Bridgehampton, was cruising in the Northeast Gulf for whales, they discovered a large one which in spouting produced a whistling sound from one of the air holes similar to that made by a steam whistle. Chase was given and two harpoons and a bomb lance through his liver, ended his career. When the order was given to cut off his head, the man who engaged in this duty placed his feet in the spout holes, and in doing so one of them was cut. Upon examination it was found that the monster had a harpoon blade in his head, running transversely through the spout hole, so as to produce the whistling sound which had drawn attention to him upon his discovery. The name of *Central America* was on the blade. It was ascertained that this vessel's last voyage took place some fourteen years previous to the capture, so that the blade had in all probability been imbedded in the animal's head during this period at least. To confirm this opinion, the shaft was found to be eaten off by rust, nothing but the blade being left. The whale afforded his captors 180 barrels of oil.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 13, 1866.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	104	50	C., Bur. & Quin.	113
[illegible]	U.S.6s, 5-20s. C'62	103⅞	44	N. Y. Cen.	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R.'64	102	200	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	US.6s,5-20s.C.'65	101¾	270	do	[illegible]
4,000	U. S. 5s, '74.Cou. Indorsed	92½	100	do b30	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 5s. 10-40s.C.	93⅛	600	Chi. & N.W.Pr.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	93½	200	do	[illegible]
4,000	U. S. 5s, '71.Cou.	96½	150	Chi. & R. I.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser.	98¾	100	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do ....Small	99	100	do b10	[illegible]
[illegible]	do .... 3d S.	98¾	100	do ....2d call	[illegible]
5,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	99¾	200	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
4,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '77	96	400	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Louisiana 6s	80	500	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Virginia 6s	72	500	do c	91
1,000	Cal. 7s s30	114	100	do ....2d call	91
[illegible]	O. & M. Cer.	26	300	do	90¾
[illegible]	do	25¾	100	do c	91
4,000	Erie 4th M.	95	450	Hud. Riv. R.	105
500	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	76	2000	Reading R.	101¾
[illegible]	M.&Mo.L.G.Bs.	50	500	do b30	102
1,000	Peninsula 1st.	75	10	Sixth-av. R.	135
1,000	Chic. & A. 1st M.	98½	130	Mich. Cen. R.	105
[illegible]	Cen. National B'k.	108	200	do	105½
[illegible]	do	107½	200	do s30	104¾
[illegible]	Bank of Commerce	104	1300	M. S. & N. I.	68
[illegible]	Ocean Bank	95	200	do	68⅛
[illegible]	Fourth Nat. Bank	96	500	do s60	67⅞
[illegible]	Merchants' Bank	110	200	do ....2d call	68
[illegible]	Continental Bank	97½	100	Ill. Cen. R. c	126¾
[illegible]	Canton Co.	43¾	4000	Cleve. & Pitts.	76⅛
[illegible]	Del. & Hud. C. x-d	137	1600	do	76½
[illegible]	Cumb. Coal Pr.	42½	500	do s10	76¼
[illegible]	do	42¼	1200	do	76½
[illegible]	Western U. Tel.	46	300	do s10	76¼
[illegible]	do	46¾	1500	do ....2d call	76⅝
[illegible]	do	46⅝	600	Chic. & N. W.	32
[illegible]	Quick. Min. Co.	40½	100	do b20	32
[illegible]	do	40⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	94½
[illegible]	Mariposa Min.	13	100	do b5	94⅝
[illegible]	do ....2d call	13	800	do	94½
[illegible]	Wyom. V. Coal	53	200	do	94¼
[illegible]	Mariposa Pref.	16	100	do	94⅜
[illegible]	At. Mail S. Co.	132	200	do	94
			100	do s60	94
			1000	do ....2d call	94¾

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

[illegible]	Erie Railway	90⅝	700	Cleve. & Pitts.	76¼
[illegible]	do	90⅝	200	do	76⅝
[illegible]	Mich. S. & N. I.	68	900	do	76½
[illegible]	do	68⅛	800	P., F. W. & C.	94
100	do s10	68	200	do	94¼
[illegible]	Reading R.	102	1400	do s60	93
[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	58½			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

10,000	US.6s.5-20s.C.'62	103⅞	100	Mich. Cen. R.	105
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s '62.	101⅞	1000	M. S. & N. I. R.	68¾
[illegible]	U.S.6s, 5-20.C.'65.	102	200	do	68⅞
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. New Issue	98¾	100	do ....2d call	69
[illegible]	Ohio & M.Cer.	26¼	100	Chic. & Alton Pr.	105¼
1,200	Am. Gold	139⅛	3200	Cleve. & P.	77¼
[illegible]	Canton Co.	43¾	200	do b30	77¾
[illegible]	Cumb. Coal Pr.	43⅛	2000	Chi. & N. W.	32¼
[illegible]	do ....2d call	43	35	do	32
[illegible]	Mariposa Min.	13	400	Chi. & N.W.Prf.	58¼
[illegible]	At. Mail S. Co.	133	200	do	58⅝
[illegible]	West. Union Tel.	46	100	Chic. & R. Is.	103⅛
[illegible]	N. Y. Central	93⅞	200	do	103⅛
[illegible]	Erie Railroad	91	100	do ....2d call	103⅛
[illegible]	do	91⅛	500	P.,F.W.&C.	94⅞
[illegible]	Reading R.	102⅛	300	do s60	93¾
			3300	do	96

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

10,000	O. & M. Cer.	25¾	200	Cleve. & P.x-d c	75⅝
[illegible]	Schuylkill Coal s3	14⅝	2000	do s3	75¼
[illegible]	Mariposa Pref.	16	200	do	76
[illegible]	New-York Cen. s3	93	400	do s3	76⅛
[illegible]	do c	93	600	do	76⅛
[illegible]	do	93	200	do	76¼
[illegible]	do b3	93	200	Chic. & N. W.	31⅞
[illegible]	Erie Railroad	89	200	do s3	31⅞
[illegible]	do c	89	200	do	32
[illegible]	Reading R.	101¾	500	C. & N. W. Pref. s3	57⅝
[illegible]	do s3	101⅝	500	do	57⅝
[illegible]	Mich. S.&N. I. R.	67½	100	do b3	57⅝
[illegible]	do b2	67¾	200	P.,F.W. & C.x-d	94⅛
[illegible]	Chic. & R. I. s3	103⅛	200	do	94⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

20,000	O. & M. Cer.	26	2200	Cleve. & Pitts.x-d	76⅝
[illegible]	Schuylkill Coal	15	900	do s3	76⅜
[illegible]	do s30	14⅝	200	do c	76⅜
[illegible]	do s3	15	200	do	76⅝
[illegible]	do	15⅛	100	Chi. & R. I.	103⅛
[illegible]	N. Y. Central	93⅛	200	Chi. & N. W.	31⅞
[illegible]	do	93⅜	100	do s3	31⅝
[illegible]	Erie Railroad c	90⅝	100	do c	31⅞
[illegible]	do	90¾	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	58
[illegible]	Hudson River R. ..c	104½	100	do s3	58
[illegible]	Reading R.	101⅞	200	Pitts., F.W.&C.x-d	94
[illegible]	do c	101⅞	100	do b10	94¼
[illegible]	do b5	101⅝	300	do s3	94
[illegible]	Mich. S. & N. I. ..b3	68½	100	do b3	94
[illegible]	do s3	68⅝	100	do b3	94⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

[illegible]	Schuylkill Coal	15⅛	200	Clev. & Tol.	107
[illegible]	do s3	15⅛	100	Cleve. & P.x-d. s3	77⅛
[illegible]	Mariposa M. Co.	13⅛	100	do	77¼
[illegible]	N. Y. Central	93⅝	200	do	77⅜
[illegible]	do s3	93⅞	200	Chic. & Rk. Is.	103⅛
[illegible]	do s5	93⅞	100	do s3	103⅛
[illegible]	Erie Railroad	91⅞	100	do b3	103⅛
[illegible]	do	91⅛	500	Ch. & N. W.	32¼
[illegible]	Reading R. s5	102⅞	300	do b10	32⅛
[illegible]	Mich. S. & N.I. s3	69	100	do b3	32¼
[illegible]	do	69	300	Chi. & N. W. P[illegible]	59
[illegible]	do	69⅛	100	do s3	59
[illegible]	do s30	68⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	95
[illegible]	do s30	68⅝	200	do b3	95
[illegible]	do s3	69⅛			

MONDAY, Jan. 15—A. M.

General business was less animated through the past week, influenced by the disturbed state of the Gold market, and the uncertainty in the public mind as to the probable action of Congress, on the recommendations of Secretary McCULLOCH, relative to the financial policy of the Government. The movements in Domestic Produce have been on a restricted scale, checked in part by the firmness of holders of the leading articles, which, as a rule, are quoted above the limits of export buyers. The main activity has been in Cotton, of which liberal engagements have been reported, chiefly for Liverpool. There has been a vigorous speculative revival in the Pork market, which has led to a material rise in prices. Wool has been in more request, and the finer grades have been firm. In the Grocery line the features have been an improved demand for Coffee and Sugars at buoyant rates. Petroleum has been freely offered, and has receded seriously. The Dry Goods interest has been rather flat. There has been no earnest inclination to either sell or buy freely, and the current trade has been light, with considerable irregularity in values. Hides, Leather, and most other leading articles, have been moderately dealt in, at less buoyant figures.

The Railway speculation at the Stock Boards was much depressed, especially through the latter part of the week, by forced sales on account of operators who seemed to apprehend the most disastrous results from the truly conservative tenor of the plans proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to which Congress is likely to give legal sanction in the course of the next few weeks, and which are designed to foster, and not to injure, the industry, trade and commerce of the nation—on the prosperity of which Government will have to rely for the means wherewith to meet its engagements, as they mature, from time to time. On Saturday there was a marked improvement, not only in prices, but in the tone of the market. Stocks were firmer on an active demand for the leading railway and miscellaneous shares, which fluctuated less violently, and which closed quite buoyantly. The eager sellers of the preceding two or three days seemed decidedly less inclined to increase their *short* obligations. Most of them were unmistakably anxious to cover their outstanding contracts, which circumstance would seem to indicate a restoration of confidence in the future of the market. This confidence is more likely to be increased than diminished by any official action of the chief financial agent of the National Treasury, who aims to promote the public credit, and so to arrange his plans for funding the floating obligations of the Government as to effectually guard against any serious revulsion in general business, or any violent disturbances of the commercial or industrial interests of the country.

The firmness of the National Securities throughout the week goes to prove that the public at large have unyielding faith in the present administration of the national finances, and in the ability of the government to meet all its obligations with its uniform promptness, and without detriment to any vital popular interest The gold-bearing bonds left off steadily, on a fair inquiry. Heavy purchases of Seven-Thirties and Certificates of Indebtedness were made on Saturday, for investment account, resulting in a further hardening of prices. There was a positive scarcity of each of these securities for immediate deliveries. The whole market closed strong, with symptoms of a more marked revival in the coming week.

At 4 o'clock on Saturday, prices stood about as follows as compared with Friday afternoon:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	93¼	93½	Northwest	31⅞	32¼
U. S. 5-20s	104¾	104	N. West Pref.	56⅞	59⅞
U. S. 7.30s	99	99	Rock Island	102⅞	104
N. Y. Central	93	94	Fort Wayne	93¼	95⅛
Erie	89⅝	91¼	Cumb'land Coal	42	43
Hudson	104	105	Quicksilver	41	41⅛
Reading	101¾	102⅞	Mariposa	13	13⅛
Mich. Southern	67¾	69⅛	Canton	42	43⅞
Illinois Central	126	127¼	Ohio Certificates	25⅛	26½
Pittsburgh	75⅝	78¾	American Gold	138⅞	139⅛
Prairie du Chien	96	96	Bills on London	108⅞	108⅝

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	130	Hanover	106½
Merchants'	109	Metropolitan	120
America	130	People's	112
Phenix	96	Market	108
North River	120	Nassau	107
Tradesmen's	130	Shoe and Leather	102½
Merchants' Exch'ge	96	Corn Exchange	115
Leather Manufact's	175	Continental	97
State of New-York	102	St. Nicholas	103
Commerce	104	Commonwealth	100
Mech's Bk'g Asso'n	100	Importers' & Traders'	95
Broadway	225	Manufac. & Merch'ts	100
Ocean	95	Central National	108
American Exchange	110	First National	210
Chatham	130	Fourth National	95½
Bank of the Republic	130	Ninth National	108

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Chi. & N.W.S.F.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Chi. & N.W. Int. B.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103½	Chi. & N.W. 1st M.	83
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '64	100	Lack. & West'n Bonds	88
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	101	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	98	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex	90
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	88	Tol. & Wab. [illegible]	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 5th mort.	93½	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	[illegible]
Buf., N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	93	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M.	100½	N. J. Central 1st M.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S.F. '85	100	Pitts., Ft.W. & Ch. 2d.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. '75	93	Pitts., Ft.W. & Ch. 3d.	80
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	95	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75
Harlem 1st mort., '69-72	98	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	50
Harlem 3ds, '68	92	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	91
Mich. C. 8 ₱ ct., '69-72	110	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	76
Mich. C.nw 1st M.S's 82	110	Peninsula R.R. bonds	74
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1sts	100	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	75
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2ds	83	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	83½
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c.	70	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	84
Il. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875	106½	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pr.	79		

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	141⅛@136⅝@138⅝
U. S. 6 ₱ cents, 5-20 years	105@103@104¼
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40 years	94⅛@93@93⅛
New-York Central	96⅛@92⅞@94
New-York and Erie	93⅞@88@89½
Rock Island	107@101⅞@104
Michigan Southern	72⅛@66⅝@69⅛
Michigan Central	107@105
Illinois Central	130@126
Hudson River	108@102⅛@105
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	82⅞@74⅞@78⅛
Fort Wayne and Chicago	100⅛@93⅛@95⅞
Chicago and Northwestern	34⅞@31⅛@32⅛
Almaden Quicksilver	43@40⅝@41⅛
Mariposa Gold	14⅛@12⅛@13
Cumberland	44@41⅛@43
Reading	105⅞@100⅛@102⅞
Northwestern Preferred	60⅛@56⅛@59⅞
Canton Land Co.	45@42@43⅞
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	27⅞@25⅛@26⅞

The price of Gold fell rapidly early in the week, in seeming anticipation of an immediate commencement of the funding business on the part of Government, which circumstance should have been regarded as a substantial indication that the credit and currency of the country would be benefitted by the adoption of such measures as the sagacious and thoroughly practical head of the Treasury Department is urging on the prompt and careful consideration of Congress. As the market has been rather heavily oversold, and an effort was made by the *shorts* to buy in, an upward turn occurred on Thursday, which was strengthened on Friday by the *Scotia's* news, reporting a rise in the Bank of England rate of interest to 7 ₱ cent., and a fall in United States 5-20s in the London market to 65@65½. Gold ranged on Saturday from 139⅛ to 139½, closing tamely at 139⅞, as against 138⅞ on Friday. The movements were on a less extensive scale, the speculative interest having been less vigorous. There was a slight increase in the demand for Custom-house purposes. The duties paid into the Sub-Treasury were up to $460,000, including a considerable sum in Coin Certificates, of which the Government Office issued $651,320. The Foreign Exchange market closed dull; Sterling, nominally 108⅞@109 for Bankers' sixty days' bills. The day's Specie exports were $410,803, of which $250,842 were in gold bars, and $98,261 in silver bars. The week's exports were $640,503, making a total of $1,192,530 since Jan. 1, against $1,640,604 same time last year.

The week closes on an unusually easy money market. The ruling figures to the leading stock houses were 5@6 ₱ cent. on call. At these rates lenders seemed quite eager to place their heavy balances. The demand, however, was not urgent. An improved inquiry prevailed for prime to good commercial paper at 7@9 ₱ cent. per annum. The offerings were moderate. There were more liberal deposits in the Sub-Treasury on account of the temporary loan. The balance to the credit of the government at the close of business stood as high as $72,735,474, on receipts, during the day, of $2,792,904, and disbursements of $1,365,783. The Bank Clearances on Saturday were $98,717,069, and for the week, $608,082,835, or a daily average of $101,347,139. Saturday's balances were $3,677,483, and the daily average through the week $3,326,368. To-day the Sub-Treasury in this city will commence to disburse on account of the first half year's interest on the third series of the 7.30s, the total amount of which semi-annual interest charge is $8,395,000. The coin certificates issued from the government office during the past week was $3,333,690.

Speaking of the new loan, or funding project, now before Congress, the *Financial Chronicle* of the 13th inst. says:

> "This bill, with some modifications, will no doubt become law, and it is, beyond doubt, the most important financial measure of the session. In the examination of its details our readers must keep in mind the state of things with which the bill has to deal, and the difficulties it is designed to meet. The chief of these difficulties is the large amount of our short-date floating obligations. Of our national debt, which amounts altogether to about $2,800,000,000, some $1,100,000,000 are represented by long bonds, none of which mature before the year 1880. The remainder of the debt, or almost $1,700,000,000, is of shorter date, the larger part of it falling due in 1867 and 1868. The problem to be solved by the bill before us then is to raise $1,700,000,000 during the next two years, or as soon thereafter as the money may be wanted to extinguish the greenbacks and other outstanding obligations of the Treasury. Mr. McCULLOCH, when he was here a fortnight ago, expressed the opinion that the income of the government from taxation will be enough to pay all new claims and current expenditures. If so, the above-mentioned 1,700 *millions are all that will be necessary to provide for by a loan. Now there are some among us who say that this amount is too large for us to raise without appealing to foreign capitalists for aid. But the Treasury report recently presented to Congress shows that during the last year of the war we raised by loans and taxes no less than $1,897,674,224. We shall surely be able to raise 1,700 millions in several years, if during a single year of war we raised 1,900 millions without impoverishment, without prostrating our national industry, and without producing more than a transitory retardation of the swift, deep widening current of our national wealth.* And, in estimating that wealth, in measuring the extent of our recuperative powers, and of our strength to bear the burdens of the war, the anticipations of the most sanguine among us have always fallen short; while the vaticinations of the prophets of evil have been uniformly refuted."

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,871,730, as against the total entries of $2,661,515 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,091,557 against $1,905,726 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $640,503 against $1,046,251 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,340,190. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 11,429 bales; the number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 1,976.

We now resume our weekly comparative summary of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at New-York, as from the beginning of the current fiscal year, July 1, 1865.

The Gold value of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1865, are officially (to Nov. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$18,908,198	Dec. 2	$5,143,622
August	24,293,536	Dec. 9	3,344,058
September	24,480,272	Dec. 16	6,754,248
Oct	23,056,733	Dec. 23	6,463,578
Nov. 4	5,375,138	Dec. 30	5,728,178
Nov. 11	6,174,865	Jan. 6	4,103,468
Nov. 18	5,807,735	Jan. 13	4,871,730
Nov. 25	6,793,221		
Total to date since July 1			$149,298,370
Against same time last year			84,327,077
Increase since July 1			$64,971,293

Foreign articles reexported since July 1, are:

July	$12,812,075	Nov. 29	$3,840,220
August	14,681,077	Dec. 6	5,618,019
September	13,028,314	Dec. 13	4,810,189
October	21,272,243	Dec. 20	5,449,445
Nov. 8	6,127,156	Dec. 27	3,076,073
Nov. 15	6,415,566	Jan. 3	6,054,961
Nov. 22	6,262,750	Jan. 10	4,091,557
Total to date since July 1			$112,299,665
Same date last Fiscal year			130,650,855
Decrease since July 1			$18,351,190

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York since July 1:

July	$723,986	Dec. 2	$95,974
August	1,554,398	Dec. 9	490,936
September	2,494,973	Dec. 16	1,420,924
October	2,516,226	Dec. 23	463,389
Nov. 4	92,700	Dec. 30	263,904
Nov. 11	196,400	Jan. 6	554,057
Nov. 18	1,010,485	Jan. 13	640,503
Nov. 25	726,516		
Total to date, since July 1			$13,240,341
Same date last fiscal year			23,002,740
Decrease since July 1			$9,762,399

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1865, are:

July	$1,092,804	November	$1,952,873
August	1,681,206	Dec. 2	2,519,983
September	2,027,144	Jan. 2	876,297
October	2,479,087	Jan. 12	685,610
Total since July 1			$12,788,790
Same date last fiscal year			7,541,759
Increase since July 1			$5,247,031

Relative to the contemplated collection of State and local taxes from stockholders in National Banks, THOMPSON'S *Bank Note Reporter* says:

> "A suit [illegible] been carried through the courts of this State, having [illegible] its object the collection of State, county, city and town taxes from the stockholders of national banks. Our State courts have decided such stock or shares to be taxable as personal property. On the 31st of this month the case is to be argued before the United States Supreme Court at Washington. The decision involves over 400 million of *personal* to banks in the country, and it is a little singular that [illegible] to be taxed or to be exempt. The suit concerns all national [illegible] the Boston, Philadelphia and Western banks have not employed counsel to take an interest in the argument. When the stockholders are called upon by the tax collector, they will be apt to inquire why the officers of the banks have been dormant when their interest required an effort proportionate to the amount involved."

The following-named gentlemen have been elected Directors of the National Mechanics' Banking Association: James H. Fonda, John T. B. Maxwell, John Randall, Mason Thomson, Ralph Mead, William M. Vermilye, Nathaniel W. Chater, Edward A. Quintard, Adon Smith, Jr. The condition of the bank on the 1st inst. was as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,191,681 79
U. S. Securities	489,000 00
New-York State Stock	5,000 00
Bond and Mortgage	2,112 57
Due from Banks	118,614 83
Specie and Legal-tender Notes	214,641 25
Compound-interest Notes	223,300 00
Notes of other banks	10,413 00
Total	$2,254,963 44

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$500,000 00	
Net profits (after dividend)	126,594 41	
Notes in circulation	232,781 00	
Deposits	1,390,201 97	
Dividends unpaid	5,386 06	—$2,254,963 44

The annual statistics of the Mackerel fishery trade of Massachusetts show that the whole number of barrels of mackerel inspected in Massachusetts last year was 256,796½, against 274,357¼ in 1864, showing a decrease of 17,561½, or a decrease of over 50,000 from the returns of 1863. While the number of barrels caught have fallen off, the quality of the catch has improved. Of the 256,796½ barrels returned in the State this year, 153,723¼ barrels were No. 1s, against 103,383¾ barrels of No. 1s in 1864. The number of 3s and 4s packed has also increased slightly—say 6,053¾ No. 3s and 229½ No. 4s, so that the decrease in the catch has been in No. 2s, which have fallen off from 137,746½ barrels in 1864 to 65,562¼ in 1865, a decrease of 72,184½ barrels. Of the whole amount there were carried into Gloucester 141,575 barrels; Boston, 36,399; Wellfleet, 17,536; Provincetown, 17,403; Cohasset, 9,028; Newburyport, 8,344; Harwich, 5,893; Rockport, 5,746; Hingham, 5,701; Chatham, 4,131; Dennis, 4,000; Nantucket, 894.

Coffee Trade of the United States.

The editors of the *Shipping and Commercial List* have just published their annual statement of the Coffee Trade of the United States, (exclusive of California and Oregon,) for 1865, from which it appears:

> "That the import of Coffee into the United States for the year ending December 31, 1865, was 133,574,397 lbs., against an import in 1864 of 145,304,957 lbs., and that the deliveries for consumption in 1865 were 128,146,356 lbs., against a consumption in 1864 of 109,086,703 lbs., being an increase in the consumption of 1865, as compared with 1864, of 19,059,653 lbs., or nearly 17½ per cent., and a larger consumption than has before taken place since 1861. The currency prices of the article during the past year have been much below those that ruled in 1864, which, doubtless, has had some effect in increasing the demand, but the closing of the war, and the opening of the Southern ports to trade, has been one of the chief causes of the greatly increased consumption. The Southern States, always large consumers, were, of course, at the close of hostilities, entirely bare of the article, and upon the resumption of trade with that section, considerable quantities were withdrawn from the Northern ports, principally from New York, to supply their urgent necessities. Stocks at the South must still necessarily be very light, and it is not unreasonable to expect even a larger consumption in 1866 than that of the year under review. The probabilities are, however, that henceforth the supplies needed by the South will, as in former years, be drawn more directly from the producing countries, thus curtailing to some extent, the very large business that has been transacted at this port the past year. Already this trade is gradually seeking its old channels. Several cargoes of Rio have been received during the past few months at New-Orleans, (the first direct receipts in several years,) and more are understood to be on the Way. Before the war, the Western States drew the bulk of their supplies of coffee from New-Orleans, by their natural and cheaply traversed highway, the Mississippi River, and the quantity withdrawn for consumption from that port was second only to New-York; indeed, in 1857 the consumption of New-Orleans exceeded any other port, including even that of our own.
>
> While the receipts at New-York were less during 1865 than the previous year, the consumption, it will be seen, is very much larger, the quantity taken from here for export to foreign countries being very trivial, as compared with the large shipments of 1864. Thus, as far as the magnitude of the trade is concerned, the result of the year's business cannot be otherwise than gratifying, showing, as it does, the largest consumption that has ever occurred, and larger than the consumption of the whole country for the past several years:
>
> CONSUMPTION OF NEW-YORK.
>
> 1865, 109,209,790 lbs.; 1864, 85,896,097 lbs.; 1863, 64,697,080 lbs.; 1862, 67,564,315 lbs.; 1861, 103,800,586 lbs.; 1860, 66,885,297 lbs.; 1859, 83,700,472 lbs.; 1858, 98,156,662 lbs.; 1857, 60,892,824 lbs.; 1856, 82,674,590 lbs.; 1855, 74,919,075 lbs.; 1854, 66,847,535 lbs.; 1853, 56,681,215 lbs.; 1852, 73,546,315 lbs.; 1851, 67,818,670 lbs. Excluding the coastwise receipts, we have received at this port nearly 81 3-5 ₱ cent. of the whole import of the country. The stock of packages left over in 1864 was much larger than that in the country Dec. 31, 1865, but a large portion of it (over 100,000 packages,) consisted of mats, or pockets, of Java, of which description there was none in first hands at the close of last year, so that the number of pounds of Coffee in stock Jan. 1, 1866, is a little larger than that in stock Jan. 1, 1865. The large import into the country of East India descriptions in 1864, has been followed in 1865 by the smallest receipts of these kinds that we have any record of, the unremunerative prices that were obtained the former year, and the heavy stocks left over at the close of it, having deterred importers from embarking in so unprofitable a business. This market has been less excited the past year than before in several years, the trade has gradually settled down upon a gold basis, and there is now much more evenness in values than we have noticed since 1861."

Receipts of Coffee at New-York in 1865.

	Bags.	Pockets, Mats, &c.	Casks	Bbls.	Total Pounds.
From Brazil	584,540	..	..	..	92,510,912
St. Domingo	34,467				4,480,710
Java and Sumatra	875	689			178,000
Singapore		246			9,070
Manilla		1,770			154,613
Ceylon	7,424				1,039,360
Maracaibo	27,932				3,435,636
Laguay. and P. Cabello	16,467				1,811,370
Jamaica	5,851		28	1517	1,332,219
Cuba	6,327		1	15	1,143,105
Porto Rico	1,686			57	249,515
Bombay					
Bolivar City	673				74,140
C. Rica and N. Granada	2,605				291,760
Rotterdam	5,708				770,580
Amsterdam					
Other Ports in Europe	26,512		6		4,242,300
Other Foreign Ports	1,303			125	255,690
Total direct	722,402	2,705	35	1714	112,978,917
Received Coastwise—					
From Eastern Ports	565	2,609			202,720
From Southern Ports	5,501	27			607,550
Total receipts	728,468	5,332	35	1714	113,789,187

Total receipts in 1865, lbs.	113,789,187
Total receipts in 1864, lbs.	118,890,045
Decrease in 1865, lbs.	5,100,858

Receipts of Coffee at all Ports.

FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		Total Packages. 1865.	1864.	1863.
At New-York		726,856	817,299	386,742
At Boston—From				
East Indies	89			
St. Domingo	9,487			
Brazil	113			
Other Foreign Ports	487			
		10,176	80,104	31,688
At Philadelphia—From				
Brazil	7,600			
Laguayra and P. C.	13,413			
St. Domingo	2,652			
Other Foreign Ports	379			
		24,044	69,626	11,663
At Baltimore—From				
Brazil	83,694			
Porto Rico	318			
Other Foreign Ports	1,230			
		85,242	96,909	75,599
At New-Orleans—From				
Brazil	11,984			
Other Foreign Ports	2,525			
		14,509	172	
At Other Ports		1,514	1,779	2,583
Grand Total		862,341	1,065,889	508,275

Consumption of the Ports.

	1865.	1864.
Taken from New-York	lbs. 108,399,520	81,509,767
Taken from New-Orleans	822,500	29,240
Taken from Baltimore	12,655,550	14,247,680
Taken from Philadelphia	3,029,220	8,876,490
Taken from Boston	3,020,326	4,193,946
Taken from other ports	219,240	229,580
Total	lbs. 128,146,356	109,086,703
Total, 1864	109,086,703	
Increase	lbs. 19,059,653	

In the above statement of consumption, we have included only the direct receipts at the ports, the coastwise receipts being embraced in the calculation at the port of original entry.

The annexed statement shows the receipts and consumption for the past 15 years:

	Receipts, lbs.	Consumption, lbs.
1865	133,574,399	128,146,356
1864	145,304,957	109,086,703
1863	75,269,417	77,719,641
1862	98,558,680	88,989,911
1861	182,244,627	187,045,786
1860	185,779,689	177,111,923
1859	248,527,306	222,610,300
1858	227,650,186	251,255,099
1857	217,871,839	172,565,934
1856	230,913,150	218,225,490
1855	238,214,533	218,878,287
1854	182,473,853	179,481,083
1853	193,112,300	175,687,790
1852	205,542,855	204,991,595
1851	216,043,870	184,225,700

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 18 bbls. Ashes, 3,484 bbls. Flour, 154 bbls. and 3,275 bags Corn Meal, 1,574 bushels Wheat, 13,967 bushels Corn, 7,667 bushels Oats, 180 bushels Malt, 411 bbls. Pork, 7 pkgs. Cut Meats, 140 pkgs. Lard, 76 bbls. Beef and 245 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet to-day. Small sales Pots were reported at $8@$8 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Nothing new in Pearls. Stock in the inspection warehouse this morning, 1,155 bbls., including 1,042 bbls. Pots, and 113 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Is in fair demand and held with more firmness. We quote: Java at 28c.@29c.; Maracaibo at 21½c.@23½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23c.; Rio at 17c.@20½c.; Native Ceylon at 24c.@25c., and St. Domingo at 17½c.@18½c., cash, in gold, ₱ lb. From the annual review of the Coffee trade of the United States for 1865, prepared by the editors of the *Commercial List*, we learn that the total receipts in the United States for the year ending Dec. 31, 1865, were 862,341 pkgs. weighing 133,475,391 lbs., against receipts in 1864 of 1,065,839 pkgs., weighing 145,304,957 lbs., and the total consumption in 1865 was 128,146,356 lbs., against a consumption in 1864 of 109,086,703 lbs., being an increase of 19,059,653 lbs., or nearly 17½ ₱ cent.

COTTON—Has been more sought after at advancing prices, Middlings ranging from 50c.@52c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 3,750 bales, making 23,800 bales for the week, against receipts of 11,429 bales, and exports, since Tuesday evening last, of 6,954 bales, all of the latter to Liverpool. The receipts of Cotton at this port have been 26,371 bales since Jan. 1, and 469,784 bales since the commencement of the current Cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865. The exports from this port have been 13,737 bales since Jan. 1, and 192,405 bales since Sept. 1, 1865. The available supply here is estimated at something over 200,000 bales. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA, in their circular, say: "The decline of gold having unsettled the market value of all merchandise, we have to report for the week a quiet market, at reduced prices. The receipts are light, there are abundant orders to purchase, and but for the unsettled gold market, we should have to report an active and firm Cotton market, with full prices. In the absence of an active spinning demand, the price of Cotton in our market must for the present be controlled by prices in Liverpool, and with the present quotations and fluctuations of gold, we can hardly expect free shipments without further concessions on the part of holders, or more favorable advices from Liverpool."

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today is as follows: Jobbers' Prices—Brown Sheetings—Indian Head 4-4, 32c.; 30-inch, 27c.; Indian Orchard, B B, 27c.; do. do. C, 29c.; do. do. L, 24c. Bleached Shirtings—Masonville, 42c.; James, 4-4, 38c.; Newburyport, 30c.; Red Bank, 30c. Prints—Cocheco, 27c.; Pacific, 26c.; Hamilton, 26c.; Sprague, 25½c.; Victory, 33c.; Wamsutta, 21c. Delaines—Pacific, 29c.; Hamilton Manufacturing Company, 25c. Ginghams—Lancasters, 35c.; Hartford, 26c. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 34c.; Stark H, 31c. Corset Jeans—Pepperell, 39c.; Bates, 32½c. Canton Flannels—Salmon Falls, bleached, 47c.; do. brown, 37c.; Nashua, 30c. Ticks—Everett, 45c.; Franklin, 38c. Stripes—Whitenton, A, 43c.; Uncasville, 32c. Denims—Arkwright, blue, 38c.; Boston Manufacturing Company, 37½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 20 to 50 hoops, prices unchanged; Myers' I X L, 1¼-inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 48c.@70c.; 3-inch do. do., 68c.@$1 12. The following dispatches were bulletined: St. Louis—Trade remains inactive; heavy rise in the river has broken the ice gorge. Philadelphia—Market continues inactive, but prices are firm. Boston—Small business doing at unchanged prices. Providence—Very little doing in Print goods. Prices nominal. General trade dull.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been dull and heavy to-day. Sales since our last 5,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 90@$7 40; very inferior to choice Extra State at $7 70@$8 40, chiefly at $7 75@$8 05; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 40@$8 60 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 90	@$7 40
Extra State	7 70	@ 8 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 75	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 40	@ 8 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 65	@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 40	@11 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 25	@15 25

Southern Flour is inactive to-day; sales since our last 600 bbls., in lots, at $8 65@$9 90 for poor to good, and $10@$15 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is quite dull; sales 300 bbls. Extra at $8@$11 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues very quiet, including Superfine at $5 25@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal has been in limited request at $4 25 for State and Western, $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 75@$4 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is dull and heavy at $3 87½@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and unsettled in price, the tendency being decidedly in favor of buyers; sales have been confined to a small lot of very choice Amber State at $2 55, and 14,000 bushels Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 71@$1 73 per bushel. Corn has been tending downward. Sales since our last 32,000 bushels at 83c.@86c. for unsound, and 87c.@90c. for sound Mixed Western, in store and delivered, ₱ bushel. Oats continue dull and heavy, including State at 60c.@62c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 53c.@55c.; Old Western at 59c.@60c. in store, and 61c.@62c. delivered, and New Western at 45c.@53c.; Canada at 60c. ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand; 7,200 bushels sold at 98c. for Western and $1 20 for Canada. Barley has been depressed; sale of 5,000 bushels State at $1 ₱ bushel.

HAY—Is in good demand at 80c.@$1 for poor to choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request, and steady at 25c.@65c. for last year's crop, and 10c.@40c. for crop of 1864, ₱ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been confined to 960 Hides and 29 bales do.; sales 35,900 hides, the latter including 1,000 Buenos Ayres, 27 lbs., private terms; 4,500 Buenos Ayres, 22½@23½ lbs., at 20c.@20½c., gold, usual selection; 6,000 Montevideo, part to arrive, 21 lbs., at 18½c., gold, usual selection; 15,700 Rio Grande, part to arrive, 20@21½ lbs., at 17c.@17½c., gold, usual selection; 1,500 Orinoco, 22 lbs., at 17c., gold, usual selection; 500 Aspinwall, 19 lbs., at 15c., gold, usual selection; 1,500 Texas, 24 lbs., private terms; 500 Savanilla, 26 lbs., private terms; 2,000 wet salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 50 lbs., at 9½c., gold, usual selection; 800 wet salted California, 40 lbs., at 13c., cash, usual selection; 1,500 Slaughter Ox, 70@75 lbs., at 12½c.@13c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 400 Slaughter Cow, 50 lbs., at 9½c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 166,200 Dry Hides, (same time in 1865, 320,800;) 1,100 Wet Salted do., and 140 bales East India Hides. The stock comprises 35,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c.; 16,000 California, 21,000 Rio Grande, 33,000 Orinoco, 5,000 Porto Cabello, 2,600 Aspinwall and San Juan, 2,600 Honduras, &c.; 1,000 Tampico and Matamoras, 4,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 1,000 Chili and Peru, 1,000 Maracaibo, 2,000 Savanilla, &c.; 3,500 Bahia and Pernambuco, 17,000 Texas, 20,000 African Kips, 1,500 East Indies Common, 130 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, and 500 Wet Salted California.

LEATHER—Receipts of Sole have been very moderate, having been confined to 29,000 sides for the week. Sales have been fair, and prices firm, including Oak Slaughter and salted, good Light, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Middle, 43c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Heavy, 43c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 43c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 49c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, bellies cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 35½c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 39c.@40c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 33½c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 37½c.@38½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 35½c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 33c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 31c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 22c.@24½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 30c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle and Heavy, 37c.@44c., cash ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request and steady. We quote: New-Orleans at $1 05@$1 25; Porto Rico at 50c.@80c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive and depressed, including Spirits Turpentine at $1@$1 05 ₱ gallon; Crude do., at $8@$8 50; Resin at $6 25@$18 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, $3@$4 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue in very limited demand, including Crude Whale at $1 55@$1 60; Bleached Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Sperm at $2 45@$2 48; Unbleached do. at $2 60; Lard Oil at $1 85@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 42@$1 43 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet and heavy at 35c.@36c. for Crude; 55c.@57c. for Refined, in bond; and 72c.@75c. for do. free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered at easier and irregular prices. The demand has been less urgent. Sales since our last 6,300 bbls., at $29 75@$31 25 for new Mess, closing at $30 25 cash; $28 87½@$29 87½, closing at $29 62½ cash for one year old Mess; $22 50@$23 for Prime Mess, and $22@$22 50 for new Prime ₱ bbl. Also 4,750 bbls. new Mess, for January, February and March, sellers' and buyers' options, at $28 75@$31 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 11c.@13c. for Shoulders, and 14½c.@16½c. for Hams; sales 214 pkgs. Bacon is in rather more request; sales 350 boxes, including Cumberland Cut at 14½c.; Short Rib at 15½c.; Long Cut Hams at 15½c., and dry salted Bellies at 14½c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs have been less active to-day at 11½c.@12c. for Western, and 12c.@12½c. for City, ₱ lb., the market closing with rather more firmness. Lard is less buoyant; sales 600 tcs. and bbls. at 15½c.@18½c., and small lots of very choice at 18½c.@18½c.; also, 1,250 tcs., January, February and March delivery, sellers' option, part at 18c.@18½c. Beef is in moderate request at $13 50@$16 50 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; also, $16 50@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for New Extra do. Sales have been reported of 350 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive at $37@$40 for Prime Mess, and $42@$45 for India Mess. Beef Hams are in request and firm; 200 bbls. were sold at $38@$38 75 ₱ bbl. Butter continues dull and heavy at 25c.@38c. for poor to prime, and 40c.@50c. for fancy extra to State, and 20c@33c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is inactive at 12c.@18c. for poor to Choice, ₱ lb. We quote;

Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ₱ lb	30	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₱ lb	30	@50
Half-firkin tubs—first quality, ₱ lb	35	@40
Half-firkin tubs—second quality, ₱ lb	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ₱ lb	38	@41
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ₱ lb	35	@38
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ₱ lb	35	@38
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ₱ lb	33	@35
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ₱ lb	30	@33
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ₱ lb	33	@36
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ₱ lb	27	@32
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ₱ lb	25	@30
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ₱ lb	25	@28
Common Western—firkins, ₱ lb	20	@23
Canada Butter—good to fine, ₱ lb	27	@32
Roll Butter—good to fine, ₱ lb	30	@33
Roll Butter—extra in cloth, ₱ lb	33	@35

Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	17½	@18
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	16	@17
Farm Dairies—first quality	17	@18
Farm Dairies—second quality	15	@16
Farm Dairies—common	12	@14
Orange County—flat skimmed	14	@17½

STEARINE—Sales since our last 38,000 lbs. at 15½c.@16c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day reach 92,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., the latter a fancy price, and 13,000 lbs. Grease at 12½c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to small lots, at from $2 26@$2 28 ₱ gallon.

WOOL—A good inquiry prevails for the better grades of domestic, which are stiffly held. Inferior and common qualities are dull and heavy, being in slack request. Foreign has been sparingly sought after, and has been irregular in price. Included in the sales since our last have been 385,000 lbs. domestic fleece at from 50c.@82½c. for very poor to extra; 125,000 lbs. domestic pulled, mainly at from 53c.@65c., and unwashed at 33c.@40c.; 40,000 lbs. California at 30c.@40c.; 20,000 lbs. Texas on private terms; 5,000 lbs. Canada pulled at 62c.; 6,000 lbs. do. combings at 76½c.; 300 bales Mestiza at 34c.@42c.; a resale of do. on private terms; 10,000 lbs. domestic at 33½c.; 150 bales Cape at 33c.@40c.; 50,000 lbs. Spanish and 16,000 lbs. Nails on private terms. We quote domestic Wool thus: *New-York, Michigan and Indiana Fleece*—Saxony Fleece, 64c.@68c.; three-quarters and full-blood Merino fleece, 60c.@65c.; half-blood fleece, 60c.@62c.; native and quarter-blood fleece, 50c.@53c.; common fleece, 45c.@48c. *Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia*—Choice selected Saxony fleece, 75c.@78c.; Saxony fleece, 70c.@75c.; three-quarter and full-blood Merino fleece, 65c.@70c.; half-blood fleece, 62c.@65c.; native and quarter-blood fleece, 52c.@55c.; common fleece, 48c.@50c.; tub washed, 60c.@66c. *Wisconsin, Iowa, Vermont and Illinois*—three-quarters and full-blood Merino fleece, 55c.@60c.; half-blood fleece, 54c.@58c.; native and quarter-blood fleece, 50c.@52c. ₱ lb. *Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee*—Washed fleece, 50c.@60c.; unwashed fleece, 35c.@40c.; Canada fleece, 55c.@72c. ₱ lb. *Pulled Wool*—New-York City extra pulled, 60c.@65c.; New-York City super pulled, 55c.@60c.; New-York City No. 1 pulled, 35c.@40c.; lambs, 45c.@50c.; Western pulled, 45c.@55c.; choice country picklock pulled, 70c.@75c.; Country extra pulled, 62c.@67c.; Country super pulled, 58c.@63c.; Country No. 1 pulled, 35c.@45c.; Canada pulled, 40c.@65c. ₱ lb. *California*—California unwashed fleeces, in grades, 25c.@42c.; California washed pulled, 40c.@57c.; California common washed pulled, 20c.@32c.; California Fall Clip, in grades, 22c.@40c. ₱ lb. In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, the week's sales reached 550,000 lbs. domestic, at a range of 50c.@80c. for fleece, and 60c.@75c. for super and extra pulled. The transactions have been mostly in moderate-sized lots, chiefly of fine Ohio Wool, at 68c.@75c. Canada combing is firmer and in demand, as reciprocal free trade verges to a close. Sales of some 20,000 lbs. at 75c.@78c., and 80c. has been offered for strictly choice lots. In California, sales of some 75,000 lbs. at 38c.@45c. In foreign, the sales have been unimportant.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bales Cotton at 7s. 16d. ₱ lb; 800 bushels Corn at 4½d. ₱ bushel: also, by steamer, 700 bales Cotton at ⅝d.@9-16d. ₱ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 14,000 bushels Corn at 5d. ₱ bushel; and 1,000 bags Seed at 30s.@35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, by steamer, 21,000 bushels Corn at 6d. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Russian bark, 465 tons, to Cork for orders, 2,500 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 3d., if to the United Kingdom, or 6s. 9d. if to the Continent; a Hamburg brig, 276 tons, to Pernambuco and Bahia, Flour about 90c.; a schooner from Bucksville to Porto Rico, Lumber $11; a steamer, 251 tons, to Galveston, $3,400; a schooner, 10 tons, same voyage, $1,400; two to Charleston, R. R. Iron, $3 75; one to Baltimore, Malt 5c.; two from Elizabethport to Providence, Coal $2; and a Br. bark, 512 tons, to Havana, on private terms.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW-YORK
WEEKLY MAGAZINE

OF 48 PAGES! 48 PAGES! FOR 10 CENTS A WEEK. IN THE NUMBER FOR JAN. 13 IS, HOW I MADE A FORTUNE IN WALL-STREET, AND HOW I GOT MARRIED, A SPLENDID ORIGINAL AND TRUE STORY, written expressly for the NEW-YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE, by a gentleman of great experience, who knows all the ins and outs, and who will give more information about the straight and crooked ways of that celebrated street than has ever been published. Also, a great variety of Entertaining and Instructive Literature, well printed on large type and clean paper. FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS DEALERS. PRICE 10 CENTS. To parties who cannot obtain it of newsmen, we have the following TERMS: One copy, one year, $4; one copy, three months, $1; two copies, one year, $7; five copies, one year, and one extra to agents, $20. Specimen copies sent by mail on receipt of ten cents. Address O. H. BAILEY & CO., Publishers N. Y. Weekly Magazine, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

GEOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA—VOL. I.

The first volume of the GEOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA is now ready for delivery. It is a Report of Progress, and Synopsis of the Fieldwork, both geological and topographical, from the year 1860 to 1864, and is illustrated by a steel-plate and 88 engravings on wood. The volume contains 525 pages super-royal 8vo size, printed on superior paper, and handsomely bound in cloth. Only a few copies are reserved for sale in the Eastern States and in Europe. The price of this volume is fixed for the present at $4, gold, and the receipts are, by law, paid into the Common School Fund of California.
B. WESTERMANN & CO., New-York,
Agents for the sale of the Publications of the "Geological Survey of California."

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FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1841,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also solid Chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

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HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.—C. WITTY HAS REMOVED HIS carriage warerooms from No. 450 Broadway to No. 658 Broadway, near Bleecker-street. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed, and will endeavor at all times to have on hand the largest assortment of carriages, and at lower prices than any establishment in this city.

FOR SALE—A COUPE CARRIAGE, WITH OR without harness. Inquire at No. 43 5th-av., entrance on 11th-st. A. SHAW.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A BUNCH OF KEYS IN Broadway, Chambers or Beekman sts., or vicinity. The finder, upon returning them to No. 44 Cliff-st., will receive the above reward.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING A GENT'S FUR COLLAR. The finder will be suitably rewarded by calling on or addressing JOHN SCOTT, No. 15 Spruce-st.

TO LET.

TO LET AT RYE—THE "CLARK HOMESTEAD," pleasantly situated on the Milton Road, leading to Rye Beach; good and convenient house, high ceilings, walls richly papered; excellent garden, outbuildings, &c.; will be put in a first-rate condition to a satisfactory tenant. The subscriber is also prepared to build, on his grounds at Rye, a few houses, to lease to acceptable tenants, ready for occupancy the coming season. Apply to WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON THIRTY-fourth-st., from present time to May 1, 1866, to a small private family only. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS FROM May 1, the four lofts of the store [illegible] Warren st. and Broadway. Apply on the premises, to DEVLIN & CO., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—CENTRALLY LOCATED, rent from $1,000 to $1,500, immediately; best reference and permanent tenant; cash in advance. Address CASH CUSTOMER, No. 645 6th-av. Would prefer a house near Broadway, unfurnished.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED UNTIL May next, for which $[illegible] per month will be paid. Address Box No. 761 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, IN A RESPECTable boarding-house or private family, good board, pleasant rooms, (south,) fire, gas, bath; location between 4th and 20th sts. and 3d and 5th avs; terms moderate; reference given. Address J. A. L., Box No. 4,616 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN and his wife and two young ladies in a first-class boarding-house or private family. Address Box No. 4,170 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and small child, in a pleasant neighborhood; terms must be moderate. Address, stating location, A. K. X., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, IN WEST 48TH-st., three-story high-stoop modern brick house, 21.6 x45; lot 25x100; stable on rear; price $11,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

D. M. SEAMAN,
AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 14 Pine-st.
Real Estate and Stocks sold at auction and private sale on liberal terms. Houses rented. Printed list of property at private sale issued every month.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone front house and lot, in 33d-st., west of 5th-av. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—"LINDENWALD," NEAR KINDERhook, Columbia County, N.Y., formerly the residence of the late President Martin Van Buren; about 225 acres of land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
NO. 40 PARK ROW, (*Times* Building,) NEW-YORK,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
CITY PROPERTY, FARMS, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, MILL PROPERTY, &c., for SALE and EXCHANGE. Furnished and unfurnished houses to let. Agents for the sale and transfer of property in all the Northern and Southern States.

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JAMES M. TAYLOR, REAL ESTATE AGENT, has removed from the office of Abner L. Ely, No. 22 Pine-st., to No. 37 Pine-st., where he offers his services to his friends and the public for the purchase and sale of real estate, leasing of stores, dwellings and offices, the collection of rents, and obtaining money on bond and mortgage, with the care of property generally.
FOR SALE.
Two stores on Pearl-st.
One large store on Bridge-st.
One on Liberty-st.
Property on Leonard-st.
Property on Grand-st.
A large stable with lots on 31st-st.
Two dwellings (first-class) on 2d-av.
Brown-stone house, with furniture, on 47th-st., with immediate possession.
Valuable store property on Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
Dwellings in various parts of Brooklyn.
Vacant lots up town, &c., &c.
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COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,
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Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

THE AMERICAN LAND COMPANY AND AGENCY, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 57 BROADWAY,
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will buy and sell real estate, as the agent of others, in all parts of the United States, especially in the South. Will negotiate loans on real securities. Will facilitate emigration, and will transact all business in which a responsible agent, known and trusted by all interests, may be usefully employed.
JOHN A. ANDREW, President.
FRANK E. HOWE, Vice-President and General Agent, North.

$4,000.—VALUABLE FARM NEAR BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Consisting of 113 acres of rolling land, adapted to grazing or grain, 88 acres under cultivation, and 25 of wood, with a new two-story house, two good barns and necessary outhouses; fences all in good order; farm located within one mile of Erie Railway, well watered, and will be sold at a great bargain to close an estate; products of farm sold last year for over $1,400; possession immediately; one-half of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to A. C. TUTTLE, No. 81 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—AT GREAT Neck, L. I., immediately on the water; steamboat and railroad communication; large old-fashioned house, 18 rooms, in good order; 90 feet piazza; fine shade; large and new outbuildings, garden, fruits, &c.; fine bathing; 11 acres land; ice-house filled. Also, smaller house, 10 rooms, 11 acres land, outbuildings, garden, &c.; ice-house filled; extensive view. Price $20,000 and $10,000. Apply to SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, No. 66 Wall-st.; or to the owner, from 11 to 12 o'clock, at No. 183 Water-st. E. L. TREDWELL.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing ten acres, situated on the Hudson, two hours' ride from New-York. The house is quite new, and furnished complete throughout; carriage house and outbuildings are also new and in perfect order. Grapery, bowling alley and front pond. For fruit and garden unsurpassed, the owner will give full particulars upon application. Also, a pretty place on the south side of Long Island, sixty miles from this city; first-class modern-built house, with outhouses to match. Apply to GEORGE A. WICKS, Nos. 81 and 83 Franklin-st.

AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The house is built in the best manner, plate-glass windows, modern improvements, burglar alarm, &c. The grounds, about four acres, are handsomely laid out, and planted with choice trees, shrubs and vines. There is a large brick carriage-house, stable and poultry-house. The situation on Sanford-av., Flushing, is high and healthy, and must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to ED. F. COOKE & CO., No. 159 Front-st., corner Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, N. J., THE HOUSE and lot No. 151 High-st.; size of house, 22 by 46; fourteen finished rooms; bath-room, hot and cold water, range, furnace, &c.; size of lot, 25 feet 6 inches on High-st., 200 feet deep, and 50 feet on Baldwin-st., forming an L on Baldwin-st.; stable with three stalls; carriage-room, hay-loft, &c. Price, $12,000. For further particulars, inquire of JAMES J. DICKERSON, No. 16 Spruce-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT NORTHAMPTON.—A first-class residence, buildings all new, with all modern conveniences. Lot contains over two acres, is on an elevated situation, near centre of the village, and commands an extensive view of the beautiful valley of the Connecticut River. Will be sold, furnished if desired. Address R., Box No. 376 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE OF 56TH-ST., 300 feet west of 5th-av., 2 lots; south side of 56th-st., 275 feet west of 5th-av., 3 lots; south side of 56th-st., 525 feet west of 5th-av., 3 lots; north side of 55th-st., 300 feet west of 5th-av., 2 lots; north side of 55th-st., 525 feet west of 5th-av., 3 lots. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—HOTEL SITE FOR sale, situated on Broadway, in the most eligible location now open for such a purpose in this celebrated watering place. Fine groves on the grounds, commanding elevation, with extensive views, and a park of over 20 acres facing the hotel site. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house and lease of lot No. 90 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and Macdougal-st. Lot 24 feet 3¼ inches by 100, to an alley in he rear. Ground rent $250 per annum for next eleven years, with perpetual renewals. Could be improved to produce a large rental. Apply to MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 106 John-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, three-fourths of the block bounded by Washington, Water, Plymouth and Adams streets, near the Catharine Ferry, Brooklyn, in plots to suit purchasers. BENJAMAN G. HITCHINGS, Executer, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, in the village of Jamaica. Location perfectly healthy; of easy and frequent access to the city; the mansion, out-buildings and stables to correspond; grounds handsomely laid out in lawns and gardens. Contents, about eight acres. Apply to E. A. BRINKERHOFF, No. 59 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR CENTRAL PARK, ON A good street, a comfortable and complete two-story brick house and lot; house has water, gas, heater, &c.; price, $6,500; location between 2d and 3d avs., on high ground and perfectly healthy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Situated in Degraw-st. The same is high-basement, two-story and attic, and in good order; house 25x38; lot 25x100; premises supplied with gas and water. For particulars, apply on the premises, or of D. TALMAGE, No. 64 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY northeast corner of Washington and Harrison sts., 50 feet on Washington by 60 on Harrison, with three three-story brick dwellings. The adjoining property can be bought if the purchaser should desire larger premises. BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO DRY GOODS JOBBERS AND IMPORTERS.—The advertiser intends building on a lot 36x100, in Franklin-st., near Church, a first-class store, and wishes to lease it for a term of years to a responsible party. Address, with real name, Box 1,611 Post-office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON FRANKLIN-st., near Broadway. Also, house and lot on White-st., near Broadway. Extra size lot. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, HOUSE and lot No. 40 South 5th-st.; house two and a half stories high; basement and sub-cellar; lot 25x110. Also house and two lots, No. 112 2d-st. Inquire of J. BOWDEN, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HARLEM PROPERTY, NEAR CENtral Park; great variety, at moderate prices, improved and unimproved, on all the choice avenues and streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—12 CENTRAL Park lots, running through from 89th to 90th sts.; 7 lots on 75th-st., near 3d-av.; also four-story brick house, No. 330 9th-av. Apply to JOHN B. COTTE, No. 153 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, IN BROOKlyn, of nearly 300 feet, with bulkhead the whole length; suitable for any manufacturing business, or for storage. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. [illegible] Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A GENTLEman's residence; four to ten lots; fruit, &c.; near cars; terms $500 to $1,600, cash, and balance on easy terms. Apply, forenoon, to E. H. BABCOCK, corner Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON 8TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,) 15 front lots, with rear lots adjoining, well located, near a park entrance; streets graded; will be sold below the market price to close an estate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON PINE-STREET, NEAR WILliam-st., a substantial brick store, full size, suitable for any purpose. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. [illegible] AND [illegible] 6TH-ST., 108 feet west of [illegible], with buildings thereon. Apply to BENJ. JONES, corner of Broadway and 42d-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone front house No. [illegible] Lexington-av., between 40th and 41st sts.; price $16,000. JOHN W. UNDERHILL, No. 169 South-st.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, ONE OF THE best locations for business, No. 49 Newark-av., for the last eleven years a bakery; size, 25 by 100 feet; not for sale after Feb. 1. Apply at 121 West 43d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence in Llewellyn Park at Orange, N. J.; only one hour from the city. For particulars apply to the owner, L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LOT ON 5TH-AV., 30x126, with a right of way over the corner for stable. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE IN PORTCHESTER, NEAR DEPOT HOUSE—Barn, garden, (16 lots,) fruit in abundance, &c.—$7,000; also, a large house in 4th-st. N. DODGE, Dentist, No. 24 East 20th-st.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Within easy access to New-York. Also, New-York and Brooklyn properties. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT Irvington, 2½ miles from Newark, New-Jersey. Buildings and grounds ample and commanding. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY ACRES, with dwelling-houses, barns, &c., within two miles of Morristown, N. J. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A CORNER HOUSE AND LOT ON 5th-av., with a stable and lot on the rear, south of 30th-st. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HOUSES AND LOTS in desirable locations, with or without furniture. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 42 Grove-st. High stoop, sub-cellar, and in good order. Apply to F. TILLOW, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A CORNER ON LAFAYETTE-place, with possession on the 1st of May next. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FACTORIES FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, with steam power. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and French fluting; has the best of city reference as to capability and character from families that she has worked for; or would go out by the day or week to any family that would need such a person. Call for Mrs. BENSON, at No. 160 East 11th-st., first floor, in the rear, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, or as children's maid and seamstress; advertiser understands all kinds of family sewing; has first-class city reference; is a Protestant. Address, for two day, C. N., No. 149 Madison-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of recommended English Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, waitresses, ladies' maids, chambermaids, houseworkers, &c. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR LAdy's maid by a neat, respectable French girl; is fully competent for her duties; can take charge of an infant from its birth. Apply to Mrs. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND ECOnomical woman, a situation in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of baking, &c.: the best of reference given. Can be seen at her former employer's, No. 122 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has city references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG young girl as chambermaid; would be willing to assist with washing or house sewing; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 137 East 40th-st., near 3d-av., until engaged.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW WOULD like the position of housekeeper or general superintendent of the house of a widower or bachelor. Address Mrs. MASON, Station D.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent city reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; makes pastry, soups and jellies. Wages $12. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing; best of city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 380½ 7th-av., corner 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman in a restaurant as meat or pastry cook; can give good reference. Inquire in the store, No. 758 8th-av. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who thoroughly understands soups, fish, meats, game, pastry, and all kinds of breakfast breads; can give best of references. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUation as chambermaid, waiter or chamberwork and mind children; city reference. Apply at No. 139 7th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING AND obliging woman in city or country, to cook, wash and iron, or for general housework; is a good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer. Call at 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO TAKE IN family sewing by hand or on machine, or go out by the day. Please call at No. 121 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN A situation as housekeeper. Address for one week Mrs. BROMLEY, Station G, Broadway Post-office.

AT THE INSTITUTE FOR SELECT SERVANTS, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., can be found, constantly on hand, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., well-recommended German, French, English, Irish, Scotch and American cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, general houseworkers, &c.; also, male servants of all kinds.

A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR WOULD GO out by the day; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or would take work in the house. Apply at No. 20 6th-av., in the fancy-store.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant Englishman; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses and carriages, and has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st., or address A. M. for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a steady, well-conducted Protestant man, in city or country; is a good driver and excellent hand in the care of horses; will be generally useful around a gentlemen's place. Apply or direct to WM. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—TO WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS—A situation in a fancy cassimere mill as superintendent or designer by one who has filled the above positions and has a thorough practical knowledge of every branch of the business, with best references. Address DESIGNER, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as coachman, in city or country; is a first-rate groom and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of work; has eight years' reference. Address C., Box No 200 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation to take care of horses; can milk cows and make himself useful about a gentleman's place in the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER GERMAN man, a situation; good reference, city or country; willing to do any kind of work; good careful driver; can milk, and tend farm, garden, &c. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter by a single Protestant young man; has the very best of city references; will be found willing and obliging. Call at his present employer's, No. 126 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC FIRM, A Philadelphia agency for a New-York wholesale house in the dry goods, notion, furnishing or perfumery business; best of references given. Address M. S., Box No. 2,605 Philadelphia Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom in a private family: understands his business thoroughly; best of reference given; country preferred. Address, three days, J. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to the country; the best of city reference can be given. Call or address, for two days, T. M., No. 10 East 30th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN boy from the country, in a first-class hotel, as light porter or bell boy. Address GEORGE ROBERTSON, No. 3 Allen-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; best of city reference. Can be seen for two days, at Park & Tilford's, 21st-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT, intelligent man, as groom, &c., or gardener, or both; ten years' reference given. Call on or address S. TYRRELL, No. 92 Chatham-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A COACHMAN by a competent and reliable man. (English.) Address TOMPKINS, at McNicoll's, No. 25 East 12th-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS—WANTED, BY A business man who can and will shove goods, some desirable goods to sell on commission; would take an interest in some good business where work and capital would pay. Address P., Box No. 4,139 Post-office.

SHORT-HAND.—A SHORT-HAND WRITER, of five years' experience, desires a situation, either in or out of the city. Address SHORT-HAND, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

ENTRY, GROCERY AND DRY GOODS clerks, salesmen, coachmen, porters, waiters, butlers and all out of employment, call at International Employment Office, No. 81 Nassau-st. Also, men lately landed. No charge to employers.

TO GROCERS.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS had seven years' experience in the grocery business wishes for a situation as assistant in a wholesale or retail grocery store; most respectable city references. Address G., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.—NEW BOOKS NOW READY. GET THE BEST. FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES. THE GREAT CAMPAIGNS OF GRANT AND SHERMAN. By the popular historian, J. T. HEADLEY, author of "Life of Washington," "Sacred Mountains," &c. Complete in one volume, handsomely illustrated. "The most complete work on the subject."—*Hartford Daily Press.*
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"Grant and Sherman have found a popular historian in Hon. J. T. Headley."—*New-York Tribune.*
Active agents are selling 100 copies per week. Extra inducements offered; send for terms. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., No. 130 Grand-st., New-York.

SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN A FIRST-CLASS American commission house, two competent salesmen, one to attend particularly to the sale of woolens, and one to the sale of cottons; none but experienced and thoroughly competent persons need apply to Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED.—AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY town and neighborhood, for "THE GREAT LABOR SAVER," a new article in great demand, worth $20 to any family. Secured by patent and very salable. Agents, male and female, are making $5 to $10 per day with a capital of $5 to $10. Any person having a little spare time, will find it pleasant and profitable. Send two stamps for circulars and return postage. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ACT AS BOOKkeeper and salesman in a paint and paper store; also one that understands painting and paper hanging. Address, stating terms and reference, for two days, PAPER HANGINGS, Williamsburgh Post-office, L. Island.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN OF ENERGY IN every town and county within fifty miles of New-York, to become agents for a very popular weekly paper. Liberal arrangements will be made. Address or call at Room No. 17 No. 119 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO GO TO STATEN Island, who is capable to take charge of a valuable horse, clean boots, attend to the furnace, and make himself generally useful. Apply to WILLIAM A. OROLIUS & SON, Coenties-slip and South-st., at 12 o'clock Monday.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH JOBBING HOUSE, A salesman who has an acquaintance among cash and short time buyers of woolens. Address Box No. 3,000, New-York Post-office, stating salary expected and giving references.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS seamstress; one who can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply, with recommendations, at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, about 15 years old, to learn the gold cutting business; none need apply who are over 15, and must give good references. Apply to H. WILSON, No. 382 Canal-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and seamstress, able to operate a sewing-machine, with city reference. Apply to 89 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A LAD 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, ABLE to copy French, in a foreign commission house. Address C. L., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, who can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; must be willing to assist in the care of children. Apply before 12 o'clock, at No. 380 5th-av., corner 34th-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE. Address, in applicant's handwriting, A, Box No. 11 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS CAR builders and coach trimmers in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, No. 16 William-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 15, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3. EVENING at 7½ o'clock. GRAND CIRCUS PERFORMANCE. CONKLIN BROTHERS, Gymnasts. "ILLUSTRIOUS STRANGER, or MARRIED AND BURIED. Giants, dwarfs, 100,000 curiosities.

WOOD'S THEATRE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 15, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. THE BALOON WEDDING. Characters by Messrs. F. S. Chanfrau, G. C. Davenport, Wm. Scallan, Eugene Eberle, Henry, James, Walsh, Newton, Miss Henrietta Osborne, Mrs. Edward Wright, and Miles. Sallie Tray, Annie Merry, Frances Ullman, Gilmore and Gardner.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 15, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LEAH, a JEWISH MAIDEN. Characters by Messrs. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, C. H. Morton, D. E. Ralton, George Becks, E. S. Holmes, W. H. Danvers, Barry, Neil, Rendle, Gledhill, Gonzales, Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, A. Chapman, Everett, Lulu, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 15, commencing at 8 o'clock, HENRY DUNBAR; OR, THE OUTCAST. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, Mr. Young, Mr. George Holland, Mr. Norton, Mr. Pope, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Ione Burke.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 15, commencing at 7:20 o'clock, HAMLET. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mr. Charles Barrow, I. H. Taylor, Donaldson, Dyott, Burroughs, Humphrey Bland, W. H. Andrews, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Effie Germon, Andrews, and others.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 15, commencing at 7 o'clock, POOR TRAVELERS and THE BLUE DWARF. All the company in the cast.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 15, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ST. MARC; OR, THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE. Characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, J. B. Studley, Morton, Hind, Garrison, Lewis, Stoddard, Selwyn, Rockwell, Scott, Stanley; Misses Eliza Newton, Louisa Myers and Kate Newton.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 15, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE LADY OF LYONS. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, T. Placide, C. W. Clarke, Mr. Walcott, Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Maeder.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, Jan. 15, commencing at 1¾, EVENING, 7¾ o'clock. SOLON SHINGLE. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan, J. D. Bilby, F. W. Williams; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Saidee Cole.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 15, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, JACK SHEPPARD'S DOG and THE FLOATING BEACON. Characters by C. K. Fox, Marsden, McClosky, C. Foster, Guion, Bradshaw and others.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 15. Mrs. HENRY C. WATSON'S DRAMATIC AND POETIC RECITATIONS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 15, commencing at 8 o'clock, JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 15, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS, THE HAND-ALONE-BROTHERS, and THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Characters by N. Seymour and Dan Bryant.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.
West 24th-st., near 5th-av.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 15, commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YEAR'S CALLS; or, "SAM IN CORK."

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 15, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING. Characters by the troupe. Ballet, songs, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

By way of San Francisco we have news from Acapulco to the 5th inst. It was said that 3,000 French troops were marching from Mexico toward Acapulco, and had defeated a Republican force and taken possession of Chilpanzingo. From the same source we learn that the blockade of the important port of Talcuhuana, in Chili, had been raised.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool via Queenstown Dec. 28, reached this city last evening. Her advices were principally anticipated by the *Scotia*, but we give a variety of interesting extracts from our European exchanges received by this arrival.

The bark *Fredonia*, which arrived at Boston yesterday from Fayal, reports having fallen in with the British ship *Gratitude*, bound to New-York, in a distressed condition, that he decided to lay by and take off her crew and passengers, over three hundred in all. The weather was so rough that three days were occupied in making the transfer, which was accomplished, however, without the loss of a single life. To make room for so many persons Capt. MCSTOTHER was driven to the necessity of throwing overboard a considerable portion of his cargo, and the allowance of food was so short that for the last ten days there was much suffering on board.

The Montana *Post* has received information, which it considers reliable, that the late treaty with the Blackfoot Indians, made at Fort Benton, was broken the second day after the annuities were distributed. The horses of the whites in that vicinity had been driven off; also a band of horses that were on a ranch between Madison Rock Hill and Lyon's Hill had been driven off, and the ranchero murdered. A war party—that is, a murdering and plundering party—was reported to be in the Prickly Pear Valley, near the cañon.

Among the railroad enterprises of the Southern States, no one is more important than the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Road, completing a direct line between Savannah and Memphis. The grading is almost finished between the former place and the Chattahoochee River. The track lies through the coal fields and copper mines of North Alabama, which when developed by this convenient means of transportation, will furnish inexhaustible sources of freight that can find an outlet in no other direction. The Savannah *Republican* says it is bound to be, from its position and the force of circumstances, the road of roads in the South.

The St. Albans Bank being reported a heavy loser by Cashier HUBBELL's defalcation, the depositors made a run upon it last Monday, continued it through Wednesday, the bank being kept open long after banking hours to accommodate all comers. It, however, stood the test, and the excitement is subsiding.

The Leavenworth *Conservative* reports the arrival at that place on the 4th inst. of two companies of the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry. A white boy, who had been a captive with the Sioux Indians, escaped and came into their camp on the Platte. He is represented as about ten years of age, bright and intelligent. He had been so long with the Indians, however, that he had almost forgotten his mother tongue, and knows nothing about his early life. He is in charge of a lieutenant of one of the companies.

It will be remembered that some weeks ago Major DIXON, Paymaster, was shot and killed near Alexandria, Va., by Dr. MADDUX, of Fauquier County. After the death of Major DIXON, who was one of the staunchest Union men in the country, the ex-rebels determined to drive his unprotected widow from the County of Fauquier, and they proceeded in guerrilla style to burn her house over her head, at the dead hour of night. A kind Providence, however, averted the doom intended, and the fire kindled against her door failed to ignite the house. This attempt was sufficient, however, to drive Mrs. DIXON from her home, and she is again an exile in Washington from her home and from her native State, as she has been during the past five years.

The Manchester (N. H.) *American* reports that the water at Amoskeag Falls has not been so low for forty years as it was last Monday and Tuesday. The Merrimack River has been down to nearly low-water mark ever since last August, but the sudden and severe cold of Sunday and Monday turned water into ice and froze up the tributaries to such a depth that it looked for awhile as if the mills would have to stop. All the water of the river went through the canals, and it was dry walking below the Falls. The river is now filling up again to the scanty quantity it has yielded the past five months.

Copies of Circular No. 6 from the Surgeon General's Office, containing important information relative to the treatment of diseases, amputations, and gun-shot wounds by the surgeons of the national army during the rebellion, have been sent to eminent professors of medical colleges and prominent medical men in the United States and Europe. It is stated by competent judges that this is a more valuable and elaborate work than the surgical history of the famous Crimean war.

Advices just received at the Freedmen's Bureau represent that the freedmen of Georgia are showing great willingness to make contracts for the next year, and that within the last few days quite a large number of contracts have been made at rates ranging from $12 to $15 per month, including boarding and lodging, for male hands. The agent states that it requires no little effort to raise wages to a just and reasonable price, but if the laborers shall be well paid and kindly treated they will labor industriously and faithfully.

The Columbus (Georgia) *Sun* remarks that the citizens there who take the oath of allegiance are required to state their political opinions in 1860. On the books in the Commandant's office the Union signers largely predominate. Capt. GOBLE, so the story runs, was looking over the list and after reading awhile he exclaimed in amazement, "If these few 'secesh' caused us all this trouble for the past four years, what couldn't they have done if all these Union men had joined them."

In the Criminal Court of Philadelphia on Saturday, MARY RIDEY, convicted of killing JOSEPH and ISAAC SIDES, was sentenced to eighteen years and six months imprisonment; JEFFERSON SPANIER, convicted of murder, was sentenced to ten years and six months imprisonment; and JNO. CONNER, convicted of manslaughter, was sentenced to eleven years and six months imprisonment.

Gov. PEIRPOINT informs the people of Virginia that the collection of their taxes due to the National Government is to be proceeded with. The Governor recently had a conference with the Secretary of the Treasury, when the latter stated that he had no power to postpone the collection, though he has directed that no sales be made at present, by the Tax Commissioners, for non-payment.

A duel was to have come off at New-Orleans on the 2d inst., between Mr. FELIX LIMET, editor of the *Bee*, and Mr. EMILE LEFRANC, editor of *La Renaissance Louisianaise*. The combatants were about crossing swords, when they were arrested by police officers, who conveyed them and their seconds to the Second District Police-station.

Col. B. F. DILL, surviving conductor of the Memphis *Appeal*, died at Forest Hill, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, on the 4th inst., after a long and painful illness, which he suffered with remarkable patience and fortitude. It is but a few short weeks since the death of the senior editor of the *Appeal*, Col. JOHN R. MCCLANAHAN, was announced.

Washington has been divided into districts, in each one of which is a proper person who sees that the colored people do not suffer from cold or hunger. There are two soup-houses, from which 335 rations a day are now distributed, and fuel, clothes, shoes, blankets and medical attendance are furnished to all in want.

The Kansas City *Journal of Commerce* says that the railroad bridge of the Union Pacific Road over the Kansas River will soon be ready for use. Nearly half the original bridge is replaced by the new structure, and the piling has been removed for the erection of the substantial piers which are now completed.

A Nashville paper rejoices over the fact that four hundred and seventeen foreign periodicals are taken in that city every month, for which $3,794 are paid. The number of American periodicals sold every month is twelve hundred and forty.

The Syracuse *Journal* is informed that ex-Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM intends to remove with his family to Brooklyn, and that he has purchased a dwelling there, which he will occupy from the first of May next.

The Harmony Company, of Cohoes, N. Y., will soon commence the erection of a new factory a thousand feet long, sixty feet wide and five stories high. It will be one of the largest factories in the country, and will have all the modern improvements.

A correspondent of the *Religious Herald* appeals to the Christian public to pray for the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, that its corporate heart may be moved to compassion on the traveling public, and its fares be no more raised.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, and other capitalists at Norwich, have formed a company with $50,000 capital to carry on the lumber business, principally at the South.

At a joint session of the Iowa Legislature, on Friday, SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD was elected United States Senator for the short term, and JAMES HARLAN for the long term.

The Albany *Journal* is informed that the commissioners appointed to select a location for an Asylum for the Blind in the western part of the State have fixed upon Batavia.

The Nebraska Legislature was organized on the 9th inst. The Governor in his message favors the formation of a State Government and a vigorous prosecution of the Indian war.

In thirteen years the public library in Boston has risen from a collection of a few thousand volumes to above 120,000, and from a circulation of about 7,000 a year to above 190,000.

Prof. HOPKINS, of Williams College, Mass., has recovered the body of his only son, who was killed on the Dahlgren raid.

The first Democratic paper in Kansas has just been started—the Council Grove *Democrat*. It does not pretend to support the President's policy.

The Governor of California advocates the proposition to make the number of legal electors in each State the basis of representation.

The Hudson River Railroad bridge at Albany is nearly complete. The workmen have commenced the construction of the draw.

Dr. BEMIS, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum at Worcester, has been for some weeks the inmate of a similar asylum at Philadelphia.

A railroad track has been laid across the Missouri River on the ice at Atchison, and trains cross regularly.

There is a very general movement through the Southern States to collect a fund for the relief of the widow of Stonewall JACKSON.

Rev. HARVEY D. KITCHELL, D. D., of Chicago, Ill., has been elected President of Middlebury College, Vt. He graduated at that institution in 1835.

LOCAL NEWS.

From the record kept by Capt. BRACKETT, of the City Hall Police, it appears that during the past year, the following was the number of persons brought before the Mayor and fined, for having neglected to take out licenses: 380 cartmen, $916; 115 expressmen, $391; 268 hackmen, $380; 63 stage-drivers, $29; 274 venders of fish, fruit, kindling-wood, &c., $457; 6 public porters, $15; 25 junk dealers, $39—total, $2,227. Amount of fines imposed at civil courts against hackmen, $570; amount of fines imposed at civil courts against junk dealers, $300; amount of fines imposed at civil courts against second-hand dealers, $345—total fines actually imposed, $1,215. Of the 680 city railroad cars, 160 only are licensed; and of 838 express wagons, only 694. During the year, over 35,000 complaints have been made against city railroad cars, hackmen, &c., for running without a license, but the Corporation Counsel decided not to prosecute. The fines from these sources, if collected, would have yielded $1,721,925. On Saturday Capt. BRACKETT, by direction of the Mayor, notified all the express companies that they must provide themselves with licenses.

The Fifteenth Precinct Police were busy during Saturday night. Acting under orders they arrested thirty-five abandoned women, who were found promenading the streets in that vicinity, causing considerable excitement in the neighborhood. The prisoners were yesterday committed by Justice DODGE as vagrants, and were sent to the Island for three, four, or six months each, as their respective cases warranted. A descent was also made on the gambling house No. 685 Broadway, and several men engaged in playing faro were arrested. Yesterday morning they were required to give bail for future good conduct, while the dealer was committed for trial. A costly set of gambling fixtures was also secured.

PATRICK DUNLAP, who was stabbed with a knife by EDWARD JOHNSON on Friday, during a quarrel at No. 159 Washington-st., died during Saturday night from the effects of the wound. JOHNSON has not yet been arrested.

A brutal assault was made by a gang of rowdies on Officer IRVING, of the Seventeenth Precinct, on Saturday night, while he was making an arrest. Three of the men were taken into custody and committed for trial.

Gold opened on Saturday at 139¼, and closed at 139⅜. Stocks were active and on the advance. Money very easy at 5@6 ℔ cent. on call. Produce and merchandise were less freely dealt in, and were irregular in price. Freights were somewhat brisker, with 531 vessels of all classes in port.

The Amended Bill for the Protection of the Freed Negroes.

The bill to enlarge the Freedmen's Bureau, as amended by the Judiciary Committee, has been presented by Mr. TRUMBULL to the Senate.

It provides for the continuance of the bureau, and its extension to all parts of the United States were freedmen may be. For this purpose there are to be twelve freedmen's districts, with an Assistant Commissioner over each, with sub-districts and the necessary clerks. The President is authorized to place the whole, if he deems it best, under officers from the army, and to give all employes of the bureau military protection. For destitute refugees and negroes, the Secretary of War is authorized to issue provisions, fuel and clothing.

The important feature, however, is, the authority given the President to reserve for the freedmen and loyal refugees unoccupied lands in Florida, Mississippi, and Arkansas, not exceeding in all 3,000,000 acres of good land. Each family or laborer is to have forty acres, at such rent as may be agreed upon between the Commissioner and the freedmen. After a time the tenants can purchase and own the lands on valuation—this latter to be determined by the Commissioner, under direction of the President.

The titles granted under Gen. SHERMAN's special field order of Jan. 16, 1865, are confirmed and made valid.

Again, the pauper freedmen—now depending on the government for support—are to be provided with such lands in the different districts as the United States may be able to purchase, and the Commissioner shall build upon them such schools and asylums as may be necessary; and from time to time he is to let and sell those lands to the freedmen, in the same manner with the public lands; provided, however, that the lots shall never be sold for less than the cost to the United States.

Another section authorizes the President to extend military protection to the freedmen in all cases of laws, making discrimination against them on account of color; and still another prescribes punishment for subjecting freedmen to slavery.

This important bill is to be up for discussion to-day before the Senate.

We speak advisedly when we say that no one motion of more importance will come before the Senate during this session.

The suffrage might ultimately be of benefit to the intelligent negroes, but for the whole race at this time land is of more value than votes. This bill is really an act to raise up a suddenly emancipated race from their condition of dependents or *proletaires* to that of landowners and freeholders. It recognizes the great economical fact that the possession of land is one of the principal elements in the advance and elevation of a poor peasantry. It offers to the negro what the government has already offered to the emigrant white peasant from Europe, the stimulus of land to induce him to settle and labor. Observing the fearful effect in Jamaica of throwing obstacles before an emancipated race, in their purchase and renting of real estate, the framers of this bill have made it as easy as possible. All can have ground, if they will; even the paupers are to be put on farms, and all can secure the *fee* of their little plots by proper industry and economy. The act secures the protection of the negro, and really thus aids the white. If the black laborer be badly treated by the planters, he will inevitably retreat to the unoccupied lands, and rent his plot from the government, leaving the large estates to shift for themselves.

If unjust laws are passed against him, solely on account of his color, he can appeal to military protection, and the President (if he choose) can defend him against iniquitous State or local legislation. If efforts are made to reënslave him, the authors are liable to punishment. The education and shelter of those destitute persons now dependent on the government, are secured by this bill, its framers recognizing in this abnormal state of things a certain duty of the United States toward those unfortunate freedmen, though such matters ordinarily ought to belong to the State and local authorities. We are glad to see, also, that Gen. SHERMAN's most wise arrangement for his destitute freedmen and for other loyal freedmen is to be confirmed. The owners of the Sea Islands were the most rabid rebels; they opened this wicked rebellion; their lands have been cultivated by loyal blacks who trusted to Gen. SHERMAN's orders and to the promises of our officers. We do not believe in any general confiscation, but in this particular case, the black loyalists being settled on the plantations, it seems just that the owners should be the sufferers. When we speak of the importance of this bill we are looking to the future of the white as well as the black race. We believe that the real interest of the planters is in it as much as that of the negroes.

From the beginning the great effort of this journal has been to harmonize labor and capital in the South. If the two are permanently separated, (as the mad passion of so many at the South would inevitably bring about,) then farewell for a generation to the peace, the prosperity and the wealth of the Southern States.

The great use of the Freedmen's Bureau is just this—to reconcile the master and his paid laborer. It is a third power (if we may so call it) put in by the government between the employing class and the laboring, to guard the interests of both.

The freedmen need some authority in whose advice they can have confidence; some power beside the courts of planters to arrange their contracts, and to compel them to observe them and force them to labor; some department to discourage pauperism and idleness, promote education, arrange wages, protect rights, and force the planters also to fulfill their engagements.

In ordinary times the local authorities would be sufficient for this. But after such a terrible war as the late one, with emancipation forced by the bayonet, we cannot expect the old slaveholding class to do full justice to those who were once their property. It would not be in human nature. The government comes in for a time, till matters settle themselves. Under the bureau (if wisely administered) the South may yet heal the wounds of war, and the industrious blacks may be a source of greater wealth to the country than they were in slavery. Without some such administration we fear only confusion, disorder, disorganization of labor, poverty and revolution.

As a matter of fact, we trust that the blacks will never be driven to the "unoccupied lands." They are worth vastly more on the large estates than as pioneers. But their continuance in cotton and sugar and rice labor will depend on the wisdom, justice and kindness of their employers. The government can merely protect them and punish idleness.

The F. B.—Fenian Burlesque.

It is (or rather once was) the custom of theatrical managers to treat their patrons to a sort of light dessert, in the shape of a farce or burlesque after the heavy dinner of tragedy usually provided, and not unfrequently the sanguinary heroes of the gloomy first piece, donned the cap and bells and the sword of lath for the second, and became as absurdly funny in the latter as they were terrifically awful in the former. We are now laughing dismally over a very ludicrous farce, though but few of the tragedy actors have parts in it. For four years this nation was the stage on which a tragedy more terrible and important, more extensive and bloody than any other known to history, was being enacted; other nations held their breath, and the whole world awaited in painful anxiety the grand *denouément*. It came in due season, and the starry flag, rebaptized in the noblest blood of the land, again floated in undisputed triumph. The immortal heroes who had so valorously enacted their parts, laid aside the sword and the rifle, and passed quietly into the ranks of the people they had saved. Peace unfurled her white wings as the smoke of battle rolled away, and a benignant Providence smiled approvingly upon the result. The Great Tragedy was over; a great nation was saved, and Liberty still had a home on the earth.

With a natural revulsion after so long a trial, the people are ready for any farcical relaxation that may promise to excite a smile and serve as the anti-climax to the serious drama. This farce has been furnished by the "Fenian Brotherhood"—a deal like "brothers," indeed. Having scented our battles afar off, these worthy gentlemen snorted and cried "ha! ha!" and although their necks may not be clothed with thunder, their tongues most certainly are, as the groaning columns of the newspapers and the more heavily-burdened air of all places of potable resort abundantly testify.

It is an ancient and favorite dogma of tyrants and kings that "the people are not capable of self-government." The Irish people have striven with active zeal for a thousand years to prove that dogma true; and so far as they are themselves concerned, they have succeeded to perfection. Nature has wisely set barriers to miscegenation, and there are many classes and species that she forbids to intermix. This is manifestly true in the many efforts of the prolific Irishman to make alliance with Liberty. That fastidious goddess repudiates the overture, and the product is *nil*. As if to show that such attempts are not only futile but audacious, it happens that the failure is always traceable to the Irishman himself. For of a hundred, more or less, of efforts at revolution, or independence, or republics, or other "liberating" arrangements, every one has come to premature death by the acts of the inaugurators. There is a quarrel among themselves implied in every agreement of more than two Irishmen to do any particular thing; and if the compact should embrace a baker's dozen, they look, as a matter of course, to find at least one traitor to sell them out for that fabulous heap of British gold that lies *perdu* in the path to any result likely to prove important to the interests of the Green Isle—a tempting treasure too much for Hibernian virtue, yet just about as real as the bushel of dollars at the foot of a rainbow.

The burlesque-farce which serves as an afterpiece to our great national struggle, is entitled the "F. B.," and the principal characters are the "C. E. I. R." (invisible thus far) and the "H. C." The scene of action is supposed to be in Ireland, but it is in reality in Union-square, New-York; the object was originally said to be to establish a Republican Government in Ireland, doubtless on the plan of Sir THOMAS MORE's "Utopia," crossed with DEAN SWIFT's "Laputa;" but that object was very soon modified into the capture of Canada and all the other colonies of Great Britain; and of late it has been modified still further, so that the end and aim of the "F. B." now is to see which faction can call the other the hardest names. This may look like crab-like progress, but it is eminently Hibernian, and preëminently true.

While the "F. B." gratified their childish vanity by playing at "Republic" in Union-square, and tickled each other with such titles as "Secretary of War," "Attorney General," &c., but little interest was felt in them or their movements. That was unpleasant. Where was the benefit of being a Secretary in a great Republic if nobody talked about you? The green flag (color emblematical of those it covered) floated proudly from the Capitol at Union-square; the busy officials rushed in and out with bundles of documents, as briefless barristers are said to do to make believe they have clients; the awe-stricken waiters made room for the "Cabinet" with abject deference; yet the people at large neither cared nor knew anything about them. This would not do; something must be tried to attract attention, or unconscious Britain, "with lion port and awe-commanding face," would never think of trembling before the imminent and invincible "F. B." With natural instinct, the course taken to secure attention was a quarrel among themselves—the easiest thing in the world, to be sure! So it fell out immediately that the "Head Centre" (without a circumference) and "the Senate" (without constituents) got at loggerheads, made faces at each other, cried "thief," and got up a regular hullaballoo. It was enough. The argus-eyed Press saw the hair flying, and immediately forty special reporters were telling forty different stories in forty different ways, of the explosion in the great Irish Republican Government. In this manner the farce first came prominently to public notice.

But it is becoming tedious. For a while some interest was taken in the scrimmage; but now not a hundred persons outside their Capitol, Senate, and the local circles, care a pin's worth whether the Head Centre wallop the Senate, or the Senate punch the Head Centre. The fierce "circulars" and "proclamations," smelling more of poteen than British blood, are growing stupid; and the general verdict is, that the whole wrangling batch should be gathered in their "Capitol" and given their choice to depart forthwith for Ireland, or be sent bag and baggage to the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum. It is, indeed, quite time to ring down the curtain upon this very stupid burlesque of the "F. B.," *alias* "Irish Republic."

Commercial Relations with Canada—The Bonding System.

The only semblance of an argument we have seen in favor of the existing system of reciprocity, consists in a recital of the aggregate of trade in a series of years between this country and Canada. Imposing totals are paraded in half-a-dozen different forms, and we are asked to accept these as conclusive evidence of the benefits conferred upon the United States by the arrangement. Their value in the process of ratiocination is, however, greatly exaggerated. For, as has been shown in these columns, the bulk of our exports to Canada are charged with heavy customs duties there, while we collect duties only on a fractional part of the imports from Canada. So far as our export trade extends, then, we have scanty ground for thankfulness. In the absence of any treaty, what we send to the province would probably suffer little or no diminution. Our special advantages in the provincial market are fanciful rather than real. Thanks to Mr. GALT's zeal in behalf of Montreal and the manufacturers and merchants of England, we have not even the chance of competing on equal terms with our formidable rivals. More than sixty per cent. of all that Canada exports comes here, and but thirty-four per cent. goes to Great Britain; yet of the provincial imports about forty-six per cent. is received from England, and about forty-four per cent. from this country. We think that the termination of the treaty is not likely to damage this branch of our commerce.

Besides, the very appearance of benefit which these statements of the aggregate of trade are intended to indicate would disappear were we to analyze the prices at which the same articles are valued, respectively, when imported from and exported to the provinces. A pamphlet, published under the sanction of the Buffalo Board of Trade, exemplifies this point very clearly by a reference to official records for 1863. Thus, coal imported from the provinces is entered at an average per ton of $2 68; exported to the provinces it is estimated at $5 30. Dried fish, imported, is rated at $2 90 per 100 lbs.; exported at $4 60. Meats, imported, are rated at $4 67 per 100 lbs.; exported, $6 72. Flour, imported, $2 65 per barrel; exported, $3 82. "Our coal," remarks the Buffalo writer, "is estimated at twice the price of theirs; our fish at sixty per cent. higher than theirs. The grades of Canadian flour sent into our market are generally their best grades, usually competing with our best grades for white wheat flour, while what we send to Canada is of our poorer grades. Yet our poor flour stands upon record at forty-five per cent. higher value than their best grades." Here is another illustration. "We import from Nova Scotia 100 pounds dry fish free of duty; they are entered at our custom-house in Portland at $2 90; we send the same bundle of fish on to Montreal, which they enter there free of duty at $4 60; we have only transferred the same bundle of fish and got a 'balance of trade' in our favor of sixty per cent. of the original amount that the same bundle of fish was entered for at our custom-house in Portland, when perhaps that was all that we had to do with it." By this sort of fiscal legerdemain, the weak points in much of our reciprocal trade, so called, are dexterously concealed from view. Our exports assume a false magnitude as compared with our imports. The adoption of the same values in both cases would overthrow any pretense that the "balance of trade" is in our favor, and would demonstrate the insignificance of whatever advantages accrue to us from the treaty contrasted with those which we have for ten years conferred upon the provinces.

Scan the trade still more closely, and it will be found, on one hand, that our exports, for the most part, consist of articles which in no manner compete with the labor or products of Canada; and on the other, that our imports from Canada are chiefly made up of articles which enter into competition with the products of American labor. The Canadians buy from us just those things which they must buy from somebody, and from the importation of which, therefore, no Canadian interest suffers. And we allow them to send into this country, free, articles of which we already produce a surplus, and which, consequently, operate injuriously upon our producing classes. Our farmers and lumberers, especially, are exposed to a competition only to be tolerated in consideration of solid compensation to the country at large. The absence of compensation renders the arrangement intolerably unjust.

It has been said, as a set-off, that the free admission of the grains, the cattle and other produce of the farm, and lumber and other products of the forest, beneficially affects our people as consumers. But the favorite dogma of the *doctrinaire*, that all taxes are ultimately paid by the consumer, is not in this instance admissible. Unquestionably, it applies wherever the seller has a choice of markets; but nowhere else. And for a great deal which the Canadian farmer sends here he has no other customer. Before the treaty, the home value of Canadian wheat averaged twenty cents per bushel less than the price on this side of the border. The treaty, therefore, put twenty cents per bushels into the pocket of the Canadian, at the same time that it fostered competition with our own farmers; and it gave a market value to a number of other articles of the farm which were previously all but valueless to the Canadian agriculturist. Hence the abrogation of the treaty will not involve the loss to us of supplies now entering our produce markets, but will simply entail upon the Canadian producer a diminution of his profit to the extent of any tax we impose. Wool and barley are, perhaps, the only articles that should be excepted from the rule. With regard to lumber the treaty has had no other effect than to deprive the Treasury of an important source of revenue, and to injure a native interest which can ill afford to sustain the competition. The consumer has reaped none but nominal profit from the free admission of Canadian lumber, and will experience no appreciable increase of burden from the reimposition of an import duty. The gain thus far obtained has gone direct into the pocket of the foreign lumberer. In 1853, the year preceding the enactment of the treaty, Canadian lumber averaged $9 per thousand feet; in 1857, under the treaty, it averaged $11 50; in 1863, $10. Instead of lower prices we have had higher.

A review of our commercial relations with Canada, and the supposed reciprocity of benefit, would be incomplete if it ignored the bonding system, by which the Canadians have been largely benefitted. So far as the profits under the treaty are concerned, they have been proved to be overwhelmingly on the side of Canada. The province, and the province alone, will suffer from the breaking up of the arrangement. But in addition to the gains conferred by the treaty, we have permitted Canada to realize all the advantages of the bonding system, without any corresponding gain to ourselves in return therefor. Fairly worked, that system would no doubt have been mutually profitable. Our importers and our carriers would have secured a large and remunerative trade. But the discrimination practically enforced by Canada, to foster the St. Lawrence route, has deprived both our importer and carrier of a business legitimately and in good faith belonging to them. The bonded system, then, as now used by Canada, yields us no profit whatever; the larger part of the goods imported into the province in bond being carried over the Grand Trunk Railroad, a British enterprise, from Portland to Montreal.

The question therefore arises, Should not the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty be supplemented by the termination of the bonding system, so far as it applies to Canada? Certainly, in any future arrangement, the privilege of importing in bond, at our ports, ought not to be ignored, as it is a boon too important to be continued without some substantial equivalent.

Mr. Baxter, M. P., and the Confederate Loan.

We have the following note from Mr. W. E. BAXTER, M. P. Mr. BAXTER's name appeared in the list of Confederate bondholders. But no one acquainted with his antecedents for a moment believed that he was a subscriber to the loan in question with his knowledge or assent. Mr. BAXTER has traveled in this country, and as his course in Parliament shows, has been a discreet and intelligent observer of the events during the years of our civil conflict. The only editorial reference to Mr. BAXTER in these columns was contained in a paragraph which appeared in our issue of the 9th of December. And that paragraph, it may be as well to reproduce, so that if the other gentlemen named in the same connection choose to resent—as Mr. BAXTER has done—the imputation of being connected with the Confederate loan, they may do so. Mr. SPENCE, of the London *Times*, and Mr. GEO. P. BIDDER, have the same opportunity as the member for the Montrose District of Burghs of being heard. The question is not one between the press of the United States and the public men of England, whose names were used to perpetrate the Confederate fraud, but one entirely between the Confederate agents on both sides of the Atlantic and the alleged subscribers in Great Britain. We have nothing to do with the matter as journalists, but record the fact, that in the extremity of the Davis-Benjamin swindle, these gentlemen—supposing that every Englishman of note was a rebel sympathizer—put down in their lottery-book the name of most of the prominent men of the United Kingdom as holders of tickets. They made a *pool*, consulting only such chaps as SPENCE, GREGORY, and a few Parliamentary minors. They made at the same time a little money by the swindle to pay SLIDELL's hotel-bill in Paris, and to *help* to pay TUCKER's bill at Montreal—including SPENCE's brokerage in Liverpool. And having done this, they *collapsed*, as they knew they would, when they put their cotton-loan on the British market.

Mr. BAXTER, M. P., we feel assured, writes to us in good faith. Nobody here believed that such honest British Liberals as he had anything to do with the cotton-loan, and in proof thereof we reproduce all that appeared in our columns on the subject, so far as our comments reflected on that gentleman:

From the New-York Times, Dec. 9.

> We have a curious document in our columns to-day, in the shape of a transcript from the official records of the rebel financial department, of the names of all the bondholders on the books at the date of the payment of interest in November, 1864. The whole of the subscribers on the list were not apparently *bona fide* holders of stock. At all events many of them do not appear to have come in for any share of the interest divided at the date named. Their names were doubtless used to bolster up the loan; but whether with their knowledge or consent we cannot say. Certainly such a staunch friend of the United States as Mr. W. E. BAXTER, M. P., never gave his consent to have his name used in such a list; and there are many other members of the House of Commons in the catalogue that no one would for a moment suspect of being voluntarily or knowingly subscribers to the loan. One leading man of the London *Times*, Mr. JAMES SPENCE, appears to have drawn the interest on two hundred shares or bonds about a year ago. And it will be difficult to convince the public that SPENCE's colleagues—whether pecuniarily interested in the loan or not—were ignorant of the use being made of their names. The persons who drew interest in November, 1864, are chiefly of the blockade-running mercantile class, or younger sons of the Tory nobility and gentry. Some titled persons of mature years are among those who claimed dividends. But aside from the interested speculators, the subscribers are a sorry set. Mr. GEO. P. BIDDER, the eminent engineer, is an exception. One would have expected better things from his judgment. Altogether this list is a curious piece of history. Like everything else in the late Confederacy, it won't bear probing. Had it seen the light a year ago, even the average class of Englishmen must have found out what a stupendous swindle DAVIS' government was from the beginning."

Mr. BAXTER's letter is as follows:

DUNDEE, Scotland, Dec. 29, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am surprised to see my name in a list of British subscribers to the Confederate loan which has been circulated on your side the Atlantic. During the last four years I have been one of the most ardent sympathizers with the Northern people in their struggle to vindicate the principles of free constitutional government, assailed by the slave-owning aristocracy of the South, who had too long been dominant in your great republic, and who, when beaten at the polls, attempted by insurrection to destroy one of the best governments in the world.

Never for a moment did I lose faith in the ability of the Northern States to put down a rebellion the most unjustifiable in history, and I rejoice to think that their triumph has not only strengthened and consolidated the power of the Union, but has given an impetus to liberty all over the world. The struggle has all along appeared to me so important that my mind was engrossed by it almost to the exclusion of British politics, and these being my sentiments openly proclaimed in public ever since the commencement of the war, to say nothing of the folly of the investment, I would just as soon have subscribed to assist the despots of Europe or the Emperor of China, as have given a shilling in aid of a cause the success of which would have been the greatest calamity that ever befell America.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. BAXTER,
M. P. for Montrose District of Burghs.

The Withdrawal of Troops from the Southern States.

The government is still vigorously prosecuting the work of withdrawing troops from the Southern States—thus at the same time diminishing the size of the army and carrying out its pacific policy for Southern reconstruction and self-government. A few days since we had the news that the greater part of the large military force, black and white, which has been for some time past in the State of Texas, was ordered to be mustered out of service; and again on Saturday last orders were received at Fortress Monroe to muster out all the volunteer troops in that department—the carrying out of which order was commenced on the same day.

The fact that this withdrawal of troops from various parts of the South is going on directly under the eyes of the Congress now in session, will help that body to discuss intelligently the question now before it as to the number of troops required for service in the Southern States. If there are treasonable manifestations in any district after the troops are withdrawn—if there are popular outbreaks or irruptions—if there are demonstrations against Southern loyalists or Southern negroes—then it will be evident the government will have to garrison heavily the Southern States. If, on the other hand, peaceful conduct and disposition prevail universally in the South—then, we suppose, it will not be thought necessary to retain a large army there.

An army exists for two purposes—*to fight and to prevent fighting*; in other words, to prosecute war in time of war, and to maintain the peace when society is in its ordinary conditions. An unsettled state of society in a nation may necessitate the maintenance of as large an army as though the nation were at war. In a condition of society such as is normal to this country, hardly any army at all is required.

We cannot comprehend the grounds of those who favor the maintenance of a large military force, and demand its retention in the South. There is no enemy for it to fight on the one hand, and, on the other, there is not a condition of things such as to require it for maintaining the peace. We have heard of no man in the South, since the suppression of the rebellion ten months ago, who has proposed another rebellion against the government, and there have been no signs of the possibility of such a thing.

While, however, the Government is withdrawing its troops, and while we argue in favor of but a small force in the South, the recent order of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT for the military protection of loyal citizens in the South indicates that there is no necessity of relaxing any measures that may be necessary for the firm maintenance of those things which the late war established. GRANT directs his military subordinates throughout the South to issue and enforce orders for the proper protection against malicious prosecution of all officers and soldiers, all loyal citizens, and all colored persons. Yet Gen. GRANT's approval of the mustering out of troops from the service indicates that even for the universal enforcement of such an order as this, no large military force is necessary.

TRAGEDY OR FARCE?—Congress should certainly appoint an investigating committee to ascertain the real facts and circumstances as to the alleged attempt to assassinate Senator WADE on Wednesday evening last. There are three or four versions of the affair, which differ so greatly as to prevent the possibility of their being made to agree, and we see no way of getting at the truth but by a thorough investigation. Two of these accounts are diametrically opposite in their nature—one representing the affair as being of the most tragical and imposing character—the other representing it as a crazy farce throughout. In the one we have the strange and stealthy assassin, described as possessed of a "singularly malicious and brutal physiognomy," appearing in the Senator's room, and "fixing his eye upon him with a malicious scowl." In the other we have a half-cracked individual, well known in Washington, calling at the Senator's room to importune him for some favor. In the one, we have the Senator arming himself with a loaded revolver and defiantly confronting his fierce foe. In the other, we have the Senator exorcising the lunatic with a kick. In the one, we have the assassin unsheathing a "bowie-knife twelve inches long"—a regular Arkansas tooth-pick. In the other, we have a fool, in whose possession was no weapon but a penknife. In the one the dramatic situations were worthy of a Shakespeare. In the other, it may be enough to say they were not.

The question is one of importance, of public interest, of historical value. If the affair was another attempt at assassination, that fact should be established. If it was not, the world should know it. Let us have an investigating committee, and let all the parties be brought on the stand.

FRANCE IN MEXICO.—The London *Times* is doing an extremely sensible and commendable thing in trying to prove to LOUIS NAPOLEON the necessity of withdrawing his troops from Mexico. It informs him that the "shock of a war with the United States might prove a serious trial both to France herself and to her institutions"—by her "institutions" being meant of course LOUIS NAPOLEON and the Prince Imperial. It tells him that it is the "interest of France to withdraw as soon as possible from a perilous position," and it smoothes his pathway by saying that "every probability indicates that he will peaceably withdraw sooner or later"—giving him some excellent reasons why it should be *sooner* rather than later. At the same time, the *Times* undertakes to give the United States some advice on the same subject. It says we should not adopt a "bullying tone" toward France, as the "Emperor could not consent to retire from Mexico under a threat, nor, if he were disposed to do so, would the French people allow him." Now, we would on no account "bully" the Emperor, but we politely continue our requests that he "vamoose the ranche," as they say in California as soon as possible.

MEXICO AND CHILI.

A French Force Marching Toward Acapulco—They Had Defeated the Liberals and Taken Possession of Chilpansingo—The Blockade of Talcuhuana Raised.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 13.

A letter from Acapulco, 5th, says an Imperial force of 3,000, sent from the City of Mexico, was advancing toward that point irresistibly. They had passed Rio Miscolo, defeated Gen. JUNIUS, and taken possession of Chilpansingo.

A private letter from Valparaiso says that the blockade of Talcahuana has been raised.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Loss of the Emigrant Ship Gratitude—The Crew and Passengers Taken Off by the Bark Fredonia—They are Safely Landed at Boston—Courageous Conduct of the Captain and Crew of the Fredonia.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 14.

The bark *Fredonia*, Capt. BURKE, arrived here to-day from Fayal. She reports: Jan. 1, lat. 41 deg. 30 min., lon. 53 deg., fell in with British ship *Gratitude*, Capt. McSTOTHER, from Liverpool Nov. 19, for New-York, in a leaky condition; and it being heavy weather, and the ship laboring hard in high sea, Capt. BURKE was requested to lay by and take off crew and passengers, to which he consented. The crew of the ship comprised 33 persons, and she had 273 emigrant passengers, making a total of 306. Owing to rough weather, the process of transferring so large a number of people from one vessel to another was not completed until the 3d, three days from the time of falling in with the wreck; but they were all finally rescued and brought to this port. Capt. BURKE displayed great magnanimity on the occasion, and his conduct throughout was marked by kindness. Having got all hands off safely, it was found impossible to stow away so many people on board his vessel, which was a small-sized bark, but he courageously took the responsibility of throwing over sufficient cargo to make room for them, and nearly all the goods between decks went overboard. All hands were then put on short allowance, as his own stores were getting low, and no provisions were saved from the ship to feed the crowd of hungry emigrants. Each person was allotted half a pint of water and one biscuit per day, which is the only sustenance they have received for the past eleven days. As soon as the above facts became known, after the bark telegraphed below this port, a steamer was dispatched to tow her up, and on her arrival the survivors were placed in REDDELL'S large carriage hall, and had all their wants generously attended to by the city authorities.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. M'STOTHER.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 14.

Capt. McSTOTHER makes the following statement: Left Liverpool, Nov. 18, with 275 passengers; had heavy gales most of the passage. On the 21st of December, experienced a hurricane; ship laboring very heavy. At midnight sprung a leak, found 4 ft. 11 ins. of water in the hold. Orders were then given to put on all the pumps, six in all. The passengers were ordered up and some of them put to work on the pumps and others discharging cargo. About three hundred tons of cargo were thrown overboard. As the ship was as far as lon. 53 50 W., it was my intention to put into Halifax, but the *Fredonia*, heaving in sight on the 1st of January, the passengers became dissatisfied and wished to leave the ship, refusing to pump any longer. I offered to pay 150 of them daily wages if they would stay on board and pump. On the 3d of January the passengers and crew abandoned the ship, which had three feet and three inches of water. We had four deaths on the passage, and one seaman, named WILLIAM CAVANAGH, fell from aloft and was instantly killed.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Letter from Gen. Sherman—Personal Explanations—Gen. Sheridan in Reply to the Rebel Gen. Early.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 13.

The Alexandria, (La.,) *Democrat* publishes a letter from Gen. W. T. SHERMAN to a friend in Papiotes Parish, in which he contradicts the general impression that his appointment as Superintendent of the Louisiana Military Academy at Alexandria before the war, was due to BRAGG or BEAUREGARD. He also controverts the impression that when he left Louisiana he was pledged not to enter the service against the South. He did say at Alexandria that war would be the inevitable result of secession, and at New-Orleans, on the eve of his departure for St. Louis, he might have said to BRAGG he was not going North to seek military service, which was true. He refused to enter the volunteer force first called out by President LINCOLN, because he considered that the whole South would become involved in the war, which could be handled only by vast armies of regulars. Gen. SHERMAN concludes as follows:

> "I wish the South well, and if I have been a scourge, then how much better that it was I than BEN. BUTLER or some other of that school."

The San Antonio *Herald* of the 3d inst., says it was mistaken in reporting the arrival of JUAREZ from El Paso, and that it was Gen. ORTEGA who came to San Antonio.

Gen. SHERIDAN, in reply to a letter in the New-York *News* from Gen. EARLY, contradicting the United States official reports of the Confederate forces and losses in the Shenandoah Valley, has published a letter in the *Crescent*, showing that he captured as prisoners more men than EARLY states to have been his entire force.

The Adjutant-General of Mississippi has revoked the order to disarm the negroes, the apprehended danger having passed over.

CALIFORNIA.

Death of Capt. R. W. Scott—Mining News—Communication with Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 12.

The steamship *Colorado*, with passengers and mails from New-York Dec. 21, has arrived. She reports the death of Capt. R. W. SCOTT, late commanding the United States steamer *Saginaw*, at Acapulco on the 5th inst., after three weeks' sickness from fever.

Mining stocks are a shade better. Gould & Curry, $866; Yellow Jacket, $460; Savage, $710; Imperial, $118; Chollar Potosi, $147 50.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 13.

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, dated yesterday, says the steamer *Sierra Nevada* is still aground.

The citizens of Portland are enthusiastically in favor of a wagon road to Montana Territory.

A dispatch from Seattle, British Columbia, says a proposition will soon be submitted by the government to open steam communication between Victoria and San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 13.

Steam communication with Honolulu opened to-day by the sailing of the steamer *Ajax*. Mme. ANNA BISHOP was a passenger.

Mining stocks are weaker. Savage, $700; Chollar Potosi, $150; Gould & Curry, $870; Crown Point, $585; Yellow Jacket, $460; Imperial, $117. Greenbacks over counter, 72¼.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Jan. 14.

The steamer *Gibson*, which was disabled, has left for New-York, convoyed by the steamer *E. C. Knight*.

The steamers *Albemarle* and *Niagara*, previously reported ice-bound, have arrived from Richmond and sailed for New-York.

The steamer *Saratoga* arrived from New-York today, and Capt. MOTT, the underwriters' agent, left with the steamer to render assistance to the schooner *Lynchburgh* and other unknown vessels reported disabled outside.

Fenian Matters in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 14.

At a meeting of the officers of the Fenian Circles of this city to-day, under a call of District Centre ANDREW WYNNE, it was determined to hold a grand ratification meeting about the middle of the week, when Col. O'MAHONY, KILLIAN, MULLEN, and other prominent Fenians are expected to address the Brotherhood.

Religious Intelligence.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 14.

The Methodist Missionary Anniversary was observed here to-day, with appropriate services in all the Methodist Churches. Bishops AMES, JANES, KINGSLEY and SIMPSON and others made addresses. Secretary HARLAN presided at the meeting in the Charles-street Church.

Another Evasion of the Revenue Detected.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 13.

The Collector of Internal Revenue has seized another lot of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand cigars, from New-York, with counterfeit government stamps on the boxes.

Schuyler Colfax at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, Jan. 14.

Nearly 2,000 persons assembled at Pine Hall, in this city, last night, to listen to an address from Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX. After the lecture, Mr. COLFAX, accompanied by Mayor INNESS, whose guest he was, proceeded to the residence of the latter. A short time thereafter nearly 1,000 people tendered Mr. COLFAX a serenade. In response to the honor shown him, Mr. COLFAX thanked all concerned. He alluded to the rebellion, contrasting four years ago with now. Then the flag of freedom, drenched in blood, had been stricken down from every fort by the hand of treason, while now it was waved in triumph over those repossessed and reoccupied structures. The country is destined to a future more brilliant, more compact, more free than has been felt for years. He had faith in the judgment and overruling of Providence. No rupture would occur between Congress and the President. The Union will be reconstructed in such a manner as will be final for ages to come.

Mr. COLFAX left here this morning on the 4 o'clock train for New-York, en route to Washington.

The weather is very cold. The mercury fell 10 degrees in three hours this afternoon, and stood 6 degrees above zero at 6 P. M.

The Weather.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 14.

The weather has suddenly become much colder here, the mercury falling from 10 to 15 degrees. The sky is clear with a northwest wind.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sunday, Jan. 14.

The weather is getting very cold. Sharp wind from the North. Thermometer five degrees above zero.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Jan. 14.

Weather very cold. There was a slight fall of snow last night.

The Ice in the Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 14.

Arrived, steamship *Eastern City*, 24 hours from New-York. She reports the ice as very thick and heavy in the Delaware, but all on the eastern shore. The main ship channel is clear.

AMUSEMENTS.

The return of Miss KATE BATEMAN to the New-York stage, after a long and flattering success in Europe, is the event which claims most attention to-night. The young *tragedienne* has won golden opinions from all sorts of men, and her friends, whose name is legion, are naturally anxious to give her a warm reception. Hence it happens that every seat is already sold, and that the holding capacity of Niblo's Garden will undoubtedly be tested to its greatest volume to-night. The play is MOSENTHAL'S "Leah," which has been carefully produced, and cast to the full strength of the company.

Mr. WOOD opens his new theatre to-night. It is a handsome little establishment, and enters upon its career with a new comic play by Mr. DE WALDEN, called the "Balloon Wedding." Mr. CHANFRAU plays the principal part, and in curious combination with that versatile artist, the HANLON Brothers make their reappearance.

At the Olympic Theatre the play of "St. Marc, or the Soldier of Fortune," in which Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT has established a great reputation, will be produced to-night for the first time. It has been put on the stage with all the elaborate care which Mrs. WOOD invariably bestows on the pieces produced at her theatre.

At the Winter Garden and at Wallack's the bills remain unchanged, "Hamlet," and "Henry Dunbar" being the extremes at these establishments. We notice with pleasure that Mr. BOOTH intends giving a matinée performance every Wednesday—resting from his labors in the evening. He will perform a series of his best characters at these entertainments, commencing as *Rolla* in "Pizzaro," a play which has not been given here for many years.

"Solon Shingle" at the Broadway Theatre, and the "Lady of Lyons" at Miss Rushton's, will be repeated until further notice.

At Barnum's Museum there are still two performances daily—in the circus and on the stage. The CONKLIN brothers, celebrated gymnasts, make their first appearance to-day in a new and original act called the "White Knights." At Fox's Old Bowery Theatre, "Jack Shepard's Dog," the "Floating Beacon," and an Irish farce will be given. At Lingard's New Bowery a new dramatization of DICKENS' "Seven Poor Travelers" will be produced for the first time. It is said to be replete with startling effects and beautiful tableaux. Two other pieces are also on the programme. At the American Theatre several novelties will be produced; and at BRYANT'S Mr. ROLLIN HOWARD, the burlesque artist, makes his *début*. Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY also offers a highly amusing bill.

Mr. DE CORDOVA will deliver his lecture, "The Law *in re*. Midge versus Pidge," to-morrow evening at Dodworth's Saloon.

Our Brooklyn friends are in luck. It will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere that Mr. BATEMAN has contrived to give them an opportunity of hearing Mlle. PAREPA in oratorio music. She will appear at the Academy of Music to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, together with Mr. J. LEVY, Herr CARL ROSA, and a full orchestra, under Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ. Among the sacred *morceaux* will be the sublime aria, "I know that my Redeemer liveth"—to hear which is alone worth a pilgrimage to the City of Churches. Mlle. PAREPA sings several miscellaneous pieces

Mr. J. M. WEHLI, the well-known pianist, has effected arrangements by which he is able to give three piano-forte recitals, with vocal assistance, at Wallack's Theatre. The first takes place on Wednesday next, the second on Saturday, and the third and last on Wednesday of the coming week. There will be matinées, commencing at the usual hour. Mr. WEHLI will play several of his own compositions.

An interesting entertainment, consisting of poetic and dramatic recitations, with vocal illustrations, will be given by Mrs. H. C. WATSON, this (Monday) evening, at Dodworth's Hall.

NEW THEATRE IN BROOKLYN.—The last fiscal year of the Academy of Music over the river closed satisfactorily—the Directors feeling warranted in declaring a dividend of three per cent., free of government tax. The Directors elected for this year are Messrs. ARTHUR W. BENSON, W. M. NEWELL, JOHN W. DEGRAW, H. K. SHELDON and HENRY SANGER. These gentlemen are just the kind needed in the management of such an institution. Mr. BENSON, who has for many years been the leading manager of the Gas Company in Remsen-street, is a man of rare executive ability, and his associates are, like himself, well-known public-spirited citizens. The house now needs new and appropriate scenery. There can be no good reason for further delay or further persistence in the absurd course thus far pursued. A cleaner, more comfortable auditorium does not exist in the world; a poorer appointed stage, we sincerely trust, cannot be found in the most remote territory.

We understand that a company has been formed, with a capital of $150,000, for the purpose of erecting a new star theatre. Mrs. CONWAY has been quite successful at the Park, despite its poor location, and we have no doubt another well-conducted theatre would be equally well supported.

The Periodical Cabinet Changes.

From the Philadelphia Free Press, Jan. 13.

If there is to be a change in the Cabinet again unnamed, with the customary specifications, in one of the New-York papers, (yesterday's *Herald*,) and iterated in one of the Philadelphia evening papers, it was not known in official circles at Washington yesterday afternoon. Mr. STANTON, who is always about leaving the War Department on account of illness, or a feud with the President, if the "sympathisers" speak truly, did not know that he was going, or that he was in bad health, when we saw and conversed with him on Thursday evening. Mr. SEWARD, who is always retired with Mr. STANTON by the Cabinet-breakers, is in the Southern latitudes for his health, and was not spoken of on the same day by President JHONSON as one whose longer absence was desirable. It will be a sad black day when the services of STANTON and SEWARD are lost to the Executive through the plots of copperhead conspirators.

A QUAINT INDORSEMENT.—FRANKLIN W. SMITH, a Boston contractor, was tried by court-martial and found guilty of pocketing a thousand or two dollars out of a contract with the Navy Department for supplies. The report of the court-martial was sent to President LINCOLN for his examination, who returned it with this characteristic indorsement:

> "*Whereas* FRANKLIN W. SMITH had transactions with the United States Navy Department to a million and a quarter of dollars, and had the chance to steal a quarter of a million; and *whereas* he was charged with stealing only $10,000, and from the final revision of the testimony it is only claimed that he stole $100, I don't believe he stole anything at all.
>
> "*Therefore* the records of the court-martial, together with the finding and sentence, are disapproved, declared null and void, and the defendant is fully discharged. (Signed) A. LINCOLN."

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Our Relations with France—Europe Not Likely to Interfere in American Affairs—Further Comments on the Shenandoah Correspondence—English Views on American Finances.

The Inman steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. McGUIGAN, which left Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 27th, and Queenstown on the 28th of December, arrived here last evening. Her advices are anticipated, but we make the following interesting extracts from our European exchanges.

The United States and Mexico—Impossibility of European Interference.

From the London Times, Dec. 25.

A war at the present moment between France and the United States would open such disastrous prospects to both countries that prudent men on both sides will resort to every possible means in order to avoid pushing matters to so calamitous an extremity. Strong as is the power of France, and stable as may be the Emperor's Government, *the shock of a war with the United States might prove a serious trial both to France herself and to her institutions*. Even if she succeeded in carrying it to a successful conclusion, it could only be at a ruinous charge, for which no acquisitions in the thankless soil of Central America would offer any adequate compensation. Nor, on the other hand, could anything be more unfortunate for the United States at the present moment than a war with a powerful foreign country. It is evident from the lamentable accounts which reach us from the Southern States that nothing but complete rest and a close attention to matters of domestic policy can afford any chance of recovery to the South, and the United States is but half itself until that great wound is at least in a fair way of being healed. They, too, might find that a war with France on their southern border would increase their domestic difficulties, and they are as little able as France to afford to add another vast item to their national debt. The interests, therefore, of the two governments are exactly identical. It is the interest of France to withdraw as soon as possible from a perilous position, and it is the interest of the United States to render that withdrawal as far as possible spontaneous, instead of having to enforce it. Whatever language the Emperor may have used in 1862, the people of America may be sure that *he can have no intention of sustaining an Austrian Prince in Mexico by French bayonets against the wish of the Mexicans, at the risk of serious embroilment with the United States, and, it may be added, in spite of the constant murmurs of his own subjects*. Every probability indicates that he will peaceably withdraw, sooner or later. Either the government of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN will prove so welcome to the Mexicans as to need no foreign support, *or else it will demand an amount of support which the Emperor will be unable to give*. In either case the French *cannot fail to withdraw, and it is the interest of the United States to suffer the difficulty to be thus solved by natural means*. The only course which would tend to prevent this natural solution would be the adoption of a bullying tone on the part of the United States, which would rouse the sensitiveness of French honor. The Emperor could not consent to retire from Mexico under a threat, nor, if he were disposed to do so, would the French people allow it. It is, therefore, essential to American interests and to the interests of the world that American statesmen should abstain at the present time from inconsiderate expressions of feeling on this subject. It would be worse than folly to expend blood and treasure in the pursuit of an object which may be equally obtained by fair words and conciliation. *European interference in the affairs of America is impossible in the very nature of things*, and if the Americans will but quiet for the while a not unnatural sensitiveness, they will find all their difficulties on this score disappear, probably without the necessity of any serious exertions.

The Alabama Correspondence—The Spirit in which it has been Conducted.

From the London Times, Dec. 25.

We may congratulate Mr. ADAMS, as well as Lord CLARENDON and ourselves, on the close of a correspondence which had ceased to serve any useful purpose. The question of our liability for the depredations of the *Alabama*, and the many other questions arising out of it, have long since been exhausted, so far as it is possible for any subject to be exhausted in a diplomatic controversy. Unhappily, there is one sense in which this is not possible. It is not possible, in an exchange of dispatches at long intervals between the representatives of two great countries, to observe the strict rules of pleading which render the issue narrower and simpler at each stage. On the contrary it is far more probable, if not inevitable, that it should become by degrees more and more complicated, until the original point in dispute is lost among a maze of digressions and precedents. Such has, in fact, been the case with the discussion of which the termination appeared in our impression of Saturday. It is due to Lord RUSSELL and his successor on the one hand, and to Mr. ADAMS on the other, to acknowledge the ability, research and temper with which it has been conducted. Everything that could be said has been said many times over, and several things, perhaps, which need not have been said and would have been better left unsaid. At the same time the result is unsatisfactory, and the reason why *it is unsatisfactory is quite obvious*. The basis of it was never settled with any precision, and has been widened or shifted by either disputant, as occasion might require. If Mr. ADAMS has in this respect been the greater offender, it is because a part was assigned to him which left him no alternative. On the ground of positive law, Lord RUSSELL'S main position was almost impregnable, for it could not be maintained that any nation is responsible in damages for acts done beyond its jurisdiction and control, and Mr. ADAMS could not produce any instance in which our government failed, wilfully or culpably, to check broaches of neutrality within its jurisdiction and control. The wrong, therefore, which he endeavored to fasten upon us was constructive and composed of many elements. We had recognized the Confederates as belligerents too soon; we had opened our eyes to the illegal practices of their agents too late; we had exercised a discretion in their favor when it was free to us to concede or refuse to them some privilege; we had not prosecuted every one that we might under the Foreign Enlistment Act, and we had declined upon requisition to extend the provisions of that act. Such were the circumstances by which Mr. ADAMS strove to supply the want of evidence to establish an injury such as is cognizable in the forum of international law, and to impart a hostile animus to conduct otherwise innocent. Let us be no less just to him than to ourselves, and admit that Lord RUSSELL'S answers to his representations *were not always couched in the most felicitous terms, and might possibly have given offence to a nation less sensitive than that which he represented*. Still the fact remains which is stated in Lord CLARENDON'S last dispatch, dated Dec. 2, "that no armed vessel departed during the war from a British port to cruise against the commerce of the United States;" and that after the untoward escape of the *Alabama* no evasion of our law took place which could by any constitutional means have been prevented. * * *

We still look forward to a time when this source of difference shall have blown over, and a joint commission, perhaps not limited to England and America, shall be appointed to recast the whole chapter of international law which treats of neutral rights and duties. For the present we do not blame President JOHNSON'S Government for declining Lord RUSSELL'S proposal. Perhaps the Americans have been too lately belligerents, and we too lately neutrals, to enter into a conference just now without passion or prejudice. The friendly relations of the two nations have indeed been severely tested during the last four years, but they have borne the test; and though Mr. ADAMS has written some hard things of us in the course of this correspondence, we feel assured that he has never failed, and we never will fail, to appreciate or to reciprocate the sincerity of our pacific sentiments.

The Consequences of English Neutrality.

From the London Daily News, Dec. 26.

We have taught the Americans and every foreign government that the measure of a neutral's duty toward a belligerent is the British Foreign Enlistment Act; that having this act on our statute-book, we are not called upon as a neutral to do anything more; that a statute which has been found utterly powerless to prevent the destruction of American commerce during the late civil war is the only kind of statute which any nation can be called upon to pass or to enforce; that all the addition securities which were supposed to be contained in the American statute-book are useless, and that in case of war their provisions might be repealed or left unenforced, without exposing the American Government to the charge of neglecting their duties as neutrals. If such are the principles which are to be applied to the people of this country when they are next engaged in war, it is not difficult to anticipate the fate of the British mercantile navy. *Its destruction by cruisers obtained from American ports must be speedy and complete, and neither the American Government, nor an other government, will be considered responsible*. In short, no new laws need be passed, and those already in existence are admitted to be absolutely useless. Such is the conclusion which follows from the justification of their conduct put forward by the British Government.

But let us hope that there are some men in Parliament who will discern the character of this argument. *The common sense of the nation cannot be hoodwinked.* War must be admitted to be always possible, and to leave questions of such gravity unsolved would be to expose our interests to too serious a risk. If the argument were worth anything—if the statutes of England and America are so utterly useless—it ought to prove that some change in the laws of both countries was imparatively needed. And it seems that Lord RUSSELL, feeling this, actually suggested to the American Government the propriety of making some change. It is, however, idle to make any such suggestion *before some mode of settling the existing disputes upon this very subject has been agreed to*. Indeed, according to Mr. ADAMS, this was the very suggestion which the American Government pressed upon the attention of the British Government at the commencement of the civil war. It is the same suggestion which was then rejected by the British Cabinet. "If," says Mr. ADAMS, "the reasons for it are sound now, I am at a loss to perceive why they did not avail during a period when my country could have felt the benefit of "them." To adopt the suggestion now would be to proceed upon the assumption that *the duties of neutrality had changed their character since the conclusion of the war. This is obviously absurd.* If the municipal law enforcing these duties ought to be made more stringent now, it ought to have been made more stringent before the war closed, and the government which declined to take this course must be responsible for whatever damage has resulted from its neglect. In other words, the question, what are the duties of a neutral? must precede the question, ought the statute inforcing them to be altered? Means should therefore be taken to ascertain whether during the American civil war England performed her duty. This can only be done by referring the matter in dispute to a commission; and now that Lord RUSSELL and his successor have refused to refer the matter, it can only be done by the intervention of Parliament.

American Securities Abroad—Depression of European Markets.

London News' City Article, Dec. 25.

Tirades against America, her people and her policy, are easy, and the European public have had a surfeit of them, especially during the last three years, yet the fact remains strongly marked that there is a constant flow of capital from Europe under the influence of the natural law, which proclaims that it shall seek those regions where it will yield the largest return. Even at the most doubtful moment of the civil war there was scarcely an interruption to the steady investments in American securities by German and Dutch capitalists, who have been fully rewarded for their sagacity by the readiness with which the general public, including that of our own country, have taken from them, at an immense advance in price, the securities purchased by them during the time of depreciation. The absorption of American stocks throughout Europe has been more extensive during the last few weeks than was ever before known. On every side the evidence is strong that the profits of trade and agriculture in Europe have this year been more extensive than on any former occasion. As far as England is concerned, our shipping and export statistics show the largest business ever yet attained, and there is no reason to suppose that the increase in the quantity of transactions has been consequent upon the pushing of sales at a sacrifice. On the contrary, the margin of gain is believed in most instances to have been unusually good, and, as regards the produce markets, some proof on that point is furnished by the fact that the general rise in prices had its origin here when stocks were heavy, and not in the producing countries. Yet in the midst of this prosperity money affairs are doubtful, not only in London, but in all the Continental cities, and the various descriptions of public securities exhibit symptoms of greater general depression than have been witnessed at any previous period during the past seventeen years. * * * * * The transmission of funds to America is obviously the main solution. * * * * It appears, according to the last accounts from Frankfort, that the price of United States bonds in that city was 2 per cent. higher than in America, and that the flood was therefore certain to be kept up; but enormous as are the purchases of Federal bonds, they are probably almost equalled by the sums sent out for private enterprises. Should this extreme confidence continue in the funds of a country burdened with a very heavy debt and an extremely heavy taxation, and should European capitalists display as much readiness in promoting new undertakings, it would seem futile to expect during 1866, any permanent relaxation of our rate of discount, or any recovery in the value of home European securities.

The Report of Secretary McCulloch—Its Contrast to European Ideas.

From the London Economist.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, just delivered to Congress, is, perhaps, the most remarkable of the many remarkable documents which the American civil war has suggested. The most curious peculiarity is its contrast to European ideas. People in Europe have been arguing whether or not the interest on the United States debt would be paid, whether the American Government would not go on to issue more and more "greenbacks," more and more irredeemable currency. In the face of the European controversy Mr. McCULLOCH goes down to Congress and proposes to redeem all the "greenbacks," to pay all the national note currency now out, and to devote forty millions sterling annually to the payment of the interest on the debt, and to the liquidation of the principal. No such bold propositions have ever, we believe, been offered to any nation at the end of a great war—a war of the first magnitude. In 1815 our government had no currency of its own to reform; the depreciated notes were bank notes, and, perhaps, it was fortunate that it was so; but on the matters with which it had to deal the English Government did not act as the American Government. It made no vast effort, it proposed no vast effort, to pay off the debt; it abandoned all idea of a surplus revenue, it took off the income tax and what other taxes it could, and it abolished the "sinking fund," which it had maintained during the war and while it was useless, at the beginning of peace, and just when there would have been real money for it. Whether the Americans will effect more than the English we do not say, but at any rate they have plans more equal to their great place. Whatever the nation may do, their finance minister, at least, hopes for large schemes and aims at great ends. * * * * * * * *

The true aim of the American reformers of their currency is very clear. They must try with the utmost speed to return to cash payments. There is no security for the equivalence in value of coin and paper, except the interchange of coin and paper at the will of the holder. The holder of the paper is the person who creates that equivalence. If you give him a right to ask for coin for his paper, depend on it the value of the paper will not be less than the value of the coin; at the slightest shade of depreciation the holder of the paper will demand coin to get the difference. But there is no other check. Fancied imitations of quantity are but conjectured estimates of what a country requires; they contain no self-corrective. It is the power in each noteholder to get gold and silver for his notes that enforces the equivalence of that note to gold and silver.

In order to approach specie payments, it is necessary first to reduce the quantity of depreciated currency, and day by day to raise its value; next, to accumulate a reserve of the precious metals, bearing some proportion or bearing some fixed part (economists differ as to these points) of the actual circulation. But these are great efforts. The creation of an adequate reserve is by far the least difficulty of the two. A depreciating paper currency, to use an American phrase, "lubricates the wheels of commerce." Every day the commercial class—the borrowing class—feels its liabilities lightened; it sells its goods for more, and only the same fixed sum goes to its creditors. But an appreciating currency, a currency growing dearer, has the very opposite effect. Every day a merchant sells his goods for less; what comes in is smaller and smaller, but his bills do not diminish; his liabilities are identical. An extra issue of paper is a bounty to the mercantile class because it is in general a borrower; a contraction of paper is a penalty on the mercantile class, for it takes from them and gives to the lender.

At the very time, therefore, that they are asked to pay unusual taxes, the commercial classes of America will be subject to unusual though most just and necessary pressure. What course will be taken as years go on cannot be foreseen. America, in finance, and in much else, is a "great unknown;" at all events to others, and in no inconsiderable degree to herself. A bolder and grander proposal than Mr. McCULLOCH'S no one ever made; what Congress will decide on it, Congress *en masse*, scarcely one individual of Congress, if one, yet knows.

The Fenians—The Ridiculous Figure they are Cutting.

From the London Times, Dec. 26.

We are not sanguine enough to believe that Fenianism is the last burlesque of patriotism that will impose upon Irish credulity. It is strange that a nation so highly gifted with a sense of the ludicrous should be so destitute of the power to distinguish between shams and realities. A conspiracy of bagmen, as it has been called, to establish a Republic in Ireland, of all nations in the world, suggests to any mind but that of a genuine Irishman, a whole train of absurdities. There is not on the face of the earth a people less qualified for a Republican form of government, or so incapable of the political action which, even if Great Britain were passive, could alone render its success possible. Large towns, a powerful middle-class, the predominance of commercial interests, the habit of harmonious combination for purposes of local self-government, mutual confidence and respect between the various classes of society, and, we may add, the influences of Protestantism—such are some of the more important conditions under which Republicanism has been known to flourish. In Ireland we not only do not find these conditions, but we do find the very reverse of them—a rural population which is only dense by comparison with the fertility and is sparse by comparison with the area of the country; a remarkable want of commercial activity and of any middle class except the farmers; a standing feud between these and the landlords, as well as between the landlords and the priests, the peasantry and the employers of labor; a rare aversion from combination for any but clandestine and illegal purposes; a deep mistrust of each other, not only among different classes, but among members of the same class; and a body of Roman Catholic clergy, peculiarly jealous of political independence, exercising a paramount authority over the minds of the poor. In America, it is true, the circumstances are somewhat more favorable to a Fenian Republic; but our American cousins have no intention of allowing a political parody on Mormonism to be established on their continent. It must be founded in Ireland or not at all, and Ireland is the very last place in which such an experiment could be successful. Let the Irish Fenians, if there be any who will still believe in Fenianism, only look at the ridiculous figure which their brethren in America are now cutting. Let them consider how far below the cabbage-garden level the prestige of Irish nationality has fallen in the persons of those patriots who are now making themselves the laughing-stocks of the American public, and the whole world the confidant of Fenian baseness. Let them lay to heart the lesson which they are thus enabled to learn without risk to themselves or ruin to the country, and then reflect on the incredible madness of defying, with divided counsels and traitors in their midst, the whole power of England, united as one man.

Financial Condition of France—Report of M. Fould.

The report of M. FOULD, Minister of Finance, is published. It states the deficit for 1864 at about fifty million francs. Notwithstanding several miscalculations, there is reason to expect that the budget for 1865 will be closed with an equilibrium. The rectified budget for 1866 is not yet fixed, but its amount will be less than that of the preceding year. M. FOULD has presented to the Council of State a plan for the reorganization of the sinking fund, by which thirty millions of francs will, for the first year, be applied to the reduction of the public debt. The reductions effected in the public expenses amount to twenty-six and a half millions, of which fourteen millions are in the war budget and seven millions in the marine. By these measures the ordinary budget for 1867 will show a surplus of ninety-two millions, ninety millions of which will be applied to the extraordinary budget for 1867, which, with twenty-five millions for the Mexican indemnity and sixteen millions from the Algeran Company, will form a total of 135,000,000. The present amount of the floating debt of the State is 772,000,000, against 808,000,000 in January last.

Reorganization of the French Navy.

From the Avenir National, Dec. 23.

It is easier to plan retrenchments than to carry them out. It will be remembered that when the budget of the War Department recently underwent a slight reduction, the Minister of Marine, yielding to the pressure of circumstances, ordered the disarmament of a certain number of the vessels of our ironclad fleet. But a dispatch, published in our impression of last Wednesday, mentions as a positive fact the reorganization of that fleet upon a new basis. This altogether recent decision could not fail to be received with favor in our three great naval ports—Toulon, Brest and Cherbourg. The inhabitants of these ports and the authorities who superintend the construction or the arrangements of our squadrons have the greatest interest in the country disarming as little as possible. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Marquis DE CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT, toward whom the grievances of the engineers and the officers of our navy finally converge, have set their heart upon the adoption of a very different system than that of disarmament. We are told that that system will permit the retrenchments recognized as indispensable to be made without in any way compromising the maritime power of our country. If this were so we should not be the last to applaud; but we must be permitted to doubt it if the details published on this subject by the papers of the south are to be believed. There are henceforth to be four squadrons instead of two—the iron-clad squadron of the Channel, assembled at Cherbourg; the iron-clad Atlantic Squadron, at Brest; the iron-clad Mediterranean Squadron, at Toulon; and a squadron of reserve, consisting of four iron-plated frigates. This, doubtless, does not form a larger naval force; but such a division cannot fail to increase expenses, as we are about to show. The Channel Squadron, consisting of the two-decked spur ship-of-the-line *Magenta*, and the frigates *Héroine* and *Flandre*, will leave Cherbourg next March for Toulon, in order to take part, as has been mentioned, in the trial of a system of naval tactics contained in a new treatise by Vice-Admiral BOUET-WILLAUMEZ. Those experiments are all very well, but to effect them a large quantity of coal must be burnt. If the ships which are about to be sent from the channel to the Mediterranean had been simply kept in the roadstead, much more considerable savings would certainly have been effected. The Mediterranean squadron, comprising the two-decked spur vessel *Solferino*, with the frigates *Provence* and *Savoie*, are to receive a new sort of artillery, consisting of 50-pounder guns mounted on carriages of an improved kind, which step opens a new chapter of expenditure. As to the Atlantic squadron, it is not yet formed, and there is thus no means of effecting savings while "pushing forward with the greatest activity" the fitting out of the frigates *Magnanime, Valeureuse* and *Gauloise*. Let there be no mistake as to the sense of our observations. We do not mean to say that it was wrong to stop the disarming of the French iron-cased fleet. The fact is evident that France has allowed herself to be outstripped by England in matters of artillery. The French types of armor plating pierced through with port-poles have been an error for which the country has paid dearly, and which will still cost much more money. But the harm has been done, and must be repaired. The creation of the reserve squadron is the consequence of another error which has affected the nautical qualities of several of the French frigates, and which was made apparent by the last voyage of the experimental fleet. The forming of a fourth squadron was therefore found necessary; it is composed of the *Couronne, Normandie, Glori* and *Invincible*, which vessels will now be rarely sent to the open sea, but will serve for the trial of heavy artillery, near the coasts. And since we are speaking of the late cruise of the squadron of evolutions, let us give some details which are but little known to the public. During the night of the 13th November last the Mediterranean fleet was on its way from Ajaccio to Toulon, with a strong breeze from the northeast. The wind was favorable, but the sea of the Gulf of Genoa is trying, and the result was a serious damage to some of the iron-cased frigates. While the steam dispatch-boat *Caton*, built on the old system, and the Admiral's ship *Solferino* (plated in the middle only, and vulnerable at the two extremities,) bore themselves with ease, the *Couronne, Gloire, Provence* and *Invincible* suffered greatly. The first of those armor-plated frigates lost all her outside boats, one of which, striking the deck of the vessel, killed one man and wounded several others. The *Gloire* gave rise to great uneasiness from the quantities of water she shipped in rolling. The *Provence* lost two boats, and the *Invincible*, being in serious danger, was obliged to abandon her post and run to the coast for shelter. Similar incidents had already occurred last Summer. In fine, two years ago, on the occasion of the experiments made in September and October, 1863, by the French iron-cased ships, the nautical defects of those frigates had been ascertained. A committee, presided over by Vice-Admiral PENAUD, followed with much attention the comparative experiments executed at that period between the coast of France and the Canary Isles. That body did not dissimulate the defects observed during the voyage; but the country was not allowed to read the report of its servants. An article, carefully written, and published shortly after in one of the principal reviews, instead of enlightening the public, only showed things in a light favorable to the error which had been committed. Thus, instead of being able at the present moment to enter on that course of saving so often spoken of, a necessity exists of studying the subject further and incurring fresh expenses. In fact, the absolute want of control has allowed the Ministry of Marine to go astray by following almost exclusively the views of M. DUPUY-DE-LOME. The admitted talent of that engineer is not here brought into question. But to confide to the same person the triple task of constructor, artillery officer and seaman was an error. In the first of those duties alone M. DUPUY-DE-LOME is free from reproach. The movement which has been decided on in the French naval force was consequently required, but no one can be persuaded that the result will be an economy.

The Mississippi Congressmen.

DISPATCH FROM WM. YERGER TO GOV. HUMPHREY.

The Jackson *Mississippian* publishes the following:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

Gov. B. G. Humphreys:

I had an interview with the President yesterday, and without definite results. I received your telegram of this date and will see the President about it to-morrow. Gen. GRANT recommended the withdrawal of the colored troops, and says where any troops are left in the South they should be whites, and that acquiescence to authority of the General Government is so universal that the mere presence of a military force without regard to numbers, is sufficient to maintain order.

Congress adjourned to the 5th of January.

I am satisfied the Southern members will be admitted as soon as Congress meets in January.

WM. YERGER.

The Express Robbery.

From the New-Haven Journal, Jan. 13.

No further particulars of special importance have been developed since our last report. The two thieves arrested at Norwalk on Tuesday had a partial hearing on Wednesday, and were required to give bonds in the sum of $25,000 each for appearance next Saturday at Norwalk, to undergo a full examination. They failed to procure bonds, and were brought over to Bridgeport on Thursday morning and locked up. The entire amount of treasure recovered, including that found at Coscob Bridge, amounts to $245,000. BARNESMORE, who was arrested in New-York, has not had a hearing as yet.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is, in short, the lightest, the most cleanly and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others. M. LEVETT, Dentist,
No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.
[*Advertisement.*

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Wedding Cards of the Latest Styles furnished by A. DEMAREST, Engraver, 182 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

We Would Say to Every Mother who has a suffering child, go at once and procure a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the little one immediately, will allay all pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, regulates the bowels, and cures wind colic. By relieving the child from pain, it allows it quiet, natural sleep, and comforts the mother.

Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits."

This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children. Be sure to obtain the VERMIFUGE COMFIT, which has been used with good success.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines at 25 cts. a box.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Fire Defied.

BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1866.

Messrs. Thompson & Co., Agents of Valentine & Butler:

GENTS: On the 4th inst., our store, located on India-street, together with several hundred barrels of oil, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. We had in use one of Valentine & Butler's ALUM PATENT Fire-proof Safes, purchased of you some four months since, which we are happy to inform you proved to be all that was claimed for it; and although subjected to a severe test, preserved all of its contents in as good condition as when deposited. We wish the same repaired and put in complete order for use as soon as possible, and shall always take great pleasure in recommending the "ALUM PATENT" as being strictly a Fire-proof Safe.

JAMES P. BRIDGE,
Treasurer Newton Oil Company.

Parties desiring perfect security against fire and burglars are invited to examine our ALUM PATENT Safes, which have been proved by the severest tests to be the best safes in the world.

VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
No. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

Snow Boots,

and all kinds of WARM AND WATER-PROOF BOOTS and SHOES for LADIES, GENTS, BOYS and CHILDREN, cheap, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway.
E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Won't Use Any Other.

WEBSTER'S VEGETABLE HAIR INVIGORATOR is the greatest blessing to those whose hair has turned gray from any cause ever yet discovered.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., New-York,
General Agents.

If 1,000 Windows and Doors are Protected with the BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH in one house, one bell only is required.
E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 Broadway.

DIED.

BURKHALTER.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 13, STEPHEN BURKHALTER, of this city, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 230 West 4th-st., corner of West 10th-st., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock.

BROWN.—In this city, on Saturday, Jan. 13, JOHN F. BROWN, in his 55th year.

The funeral from his late residence, No. 130 Bleecker-st., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 1 P. M.

CAMPBELL.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 13, Mrs. JANE ELIZA CAMPBELL, daughter of the late William Lawrence, of this city, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the Baptist Church, corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts.

DE MILLE.—At Harlem, on Saturday, Jan. 13, SOPHIA, relict of the late Peter De Mille, aged 89 years.

The remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., by the 11:30 A. M. New-Haven Railroad on Tuesday, Jan. 16.

EGBERT.—In this city, on Saturday, Jan. 13, JOANNA J., wife of James Egbert, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Rev. James C. Egbert, of West Hoboken, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 57 Suffolk-st. Her remains will be taken on Wednesday morning to Morristown, N. J., for interment.

ELLSWORTH.—On Saturday, Jan. 13, ELLA MARCY, only child of Wm. L. and Mary E. Ellsworth, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the 16th-st. Baptist Church, near 8th-av., on Tuesday forenoon, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Hartford, Conn., and Ithaca, N. Y., papers please copy.

GREACEN.—On Sunday night, Jan. 14, after a long and painful illness, NATHANIEL DAVID, youngest son of Robert and Sophia Greacen, aged 6 years, 1 month and 9 days.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

GOULA.—At Rahway, N. J. on Friday, Jan. 12, CORNELIA, daughter of Jesse and Sarah Goula, deceased.

Funeral on Monday at 12 o'clock, from the house of Mr. J. J. Brown, St. Felix-st., Brooklyn, first house north of Fulton-av., west side of St. Felix-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

KINNEY.—On Saturday, Jan. 13, ALLEN J., beloved son of Stephen and Sarah Kinney, aged 14 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from their residence, No. 161 East 27th-st., this (Monday) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

MORANGE.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 14, AGNES MARIE, only daughter of Martin F. and Mary E. Morange, aged 2 years, 1 month and 17 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday afternoon, 17th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 54 West Washington-place.

MACFARLANE.—On Thursday, Jan. 11, at his late residence, No. 27 Christopher-st., JOHN MACFARLANE, aged 83 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the First Reformed Presbyterian Church in West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

PLUMER.—On Sunday, Jan. 14, after a short illness, FRANCIS J. PLUMER, aged 36 years, 2 months and 14 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday the 16th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 37 City Hall-place. The members of Pearl Hose, No. 28, are hereby notified to attend.

RAVEN.—In Yorkville, on Saturday, Jan. 13, RICHARD AITKEN, son of Richard M. and Isabel J. Raven, in his 7th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, East 83d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Tuesday, Jan. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHERMAN.—At Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., on Friday, Jan. 12, ALPHEUS SHERMAN, Counselor-at-law, late of the City of New-York, in the 86th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, J. R. Blauvelt, on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend. Trains leave Jersey City for Spring Valley, via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, at 9:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.; returning leave Spring Valley at 2 P. M. and 7 A. M.

SLATE.—On Saturday, Jan. 13, after a brief illness, OLIVER SLATE.

Funeral services at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, at the Church of Rev. Dr. Krebbs, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st. The friends of the deceased, and those of the family, are invited to attend.

SIMPSON.—On Sunday, Jan. 14, WM. H. SIMPSON, of this city, in the 46th year of his age, of inflammation of the brain.

His remains will be taken to Esperance for interment.

TURNURE.—On Sunday morning at 4 A. M., Mrs. ELIZA TURNURE, wife of Wm. B. Turnure, in her 62d year.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, No. 26 East 24th-st., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 11 A. M.

WHITE.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 13, WILLIAM WHITE, merchant of this city.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 382 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday next at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

20 PER CENT.
DISCOUNT
ON
OVERCOATS,
BUSINESS SUITS,
DRESS SUITS
AND
BOYS' CLOTHING.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, cor. WARREN-ST.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE, SORE LIPS, CHILBLAINS, &c.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR-ICE WITH GLYCERINE cures chapped hands, &c., immediately, and will keep the skin soft and smooth in the coldest weather. Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for 35 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, New-York.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Rahway ADVOCATE AND TIMES, published at Rahway, N. J., 19 miles from New-York, is one of the best papers for New-York business men to advertise in. It is a triple sheet, is the largest published in the city, and has the largest circulation. All the ladies of Rahway do their shopping in New-York. All the business men trade there, and all the housekeepers do their marketing in New-York. Retail merchants, grocery dealers and market men should advertise in the Rahway ADVOCATE AND TIMES.

ANY GENTLEMAN IN WANT OF SHIRTS, Hosiery, Under-Clothing, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, &c., &c., can get them at WHOLESALE PRICES at SMITH & FOWLER'S retail department, NO. 3 PARK ROW, opposite the Astor House, as their winter stock is to be closed out at what it will bring, to make room for spring goods. Splendid Paper Collars, $1 50 per 100; fine Linen Collars, $2 25 per doz. Heavy Canton Flannel Drawers, $1 75, and so on through the entire stock.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER AND LIME.—We do not often refer to any medicinal article, be its merits ever so well established; this our army of readers are fully aware of; but knowing the extraordinary virtue of the article referred to, by family use, we unhesitatingly and earnestly recommend it to all persons afflicted in any way with pulmonary trouble. It is for sale at No. 166 Court-st., Boston.—*Gleason's Pictorial.*

In New-York, DEMAS BARNES & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO., and by W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.

CRUTCHES.—HARTMAN'S PATENT ELASTIC RUBBER PREMIUM CRUTCHES.—The easiest, cheapest and most approved of the age, preventing paralysis of the nerves. Send for circular. LOVEJOY & TAYLOR, sole manufacturer, No. 476½ Broadway.

OLD EYES

MADE NEW, without Spectacles, Doctor or Medicine. Pamphlet mailed free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED—Sent free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

CROUP—HOW IT MAY BE PREVENTED—Without medicine; also its Cause and Cure—Sent free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED—Sent free in sealed envelope. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

THE RIGHT OF A PATENT MEDICINE for sale, well established, and having a good sale. Apply to CHAS. DOWNER, No. 44 Cedar-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. R. R.

THE UNIVERSALITY OF
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR
FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.

ONE 50 CENT BOTTLE

WILL CURE MORE COMPLAINTS—AND PREVENT THE SYSTEM AGAINST SUDDEN ATTACKS OF EPIDEMIC AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES—THAN ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EXPENDED FOR OTHER MEDICINES OR MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

THE MOMENT RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS APPLIED EXTERNALLY—OR TAKEN INTERNALLY, ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS—PAIN, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, CEASES TO EXIST.

1849. ASIATIC CHOLERA. 1849.

IN 1849 RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURED OVER 10,000 PERSONS SEIZED WITH ASIATIC CHOLERA, AND, BY ITS TIMELY USE AS A PREVENTIVE, SAVED OVER ONE MILLION OF LIVES.

1856. YELLOW FEVER. 1856.

In 1856 RADWAY'S READY RELIEF cured thousands of persons seized with Yellow Fever. As a preventive of this terrible disease, Dr. Frederick B. Page, of Mississippi, urged its use to the Medical Boards of the Southern States, and publicly recommended it as the most certain safeguard in the world.

DURING THE WAR

More lives were saved by the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF than from the best efforts of the medical staff. We have hundreds of letters proving this fact. We have the evidence to prove that in cases where men, by exposure to malarious swamps, bottom lands, rice fields, &c., used RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, invariably escaped sickness; those who did not were seized with Dysentery, Swamp Fevers, Bilious Fevers, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Rheumatism, &c., and those only who, when thus seized, used the READY RELIEF, entirely recovered.

ITS UNIVERSAL USE.

It cures the worst diseases incidental to all climates. It has been tested in Asia, Africa, South America, Europe, East and West Indies, and cured the worst forms of cholera, dysentery, fluxes, fevers, yellow fever, swamp, marsh, ship and other fevers and never failed in protecting persons who used it as a preventive against attacks.

WHY NOT?

If RADWAY'S READY RELIEF possesses such remarkable *disinfecting, neutralizing*, strengthening, aperient, suporific, anodyne and other properties, as to cure the worst forms of disease as they exist, in the most sickly climates of the world, and where the poisonous malaria is so thick that "you may almost cut it with a knife," why not cure, with the great ease it does, all sorts of fevers of the milder type in our own climate? Diarrhea, dysentery, fever and ague, bilious fever, influenza, &c., are but the milder and weaker forms of the more terrible diseases. If it cures the worst forms as they exist in the most sickly climates, it will readily cure the less as they prevail amongst us.

DOMESTIC PURPOSES.

Every family should be provided with a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. One bottle costs only 50 cents, and this bottle can be used for various purposes, with the assurance of doing more permanent good than *one hundred dollars expended for other medicines and physicians' prescriptions*. If suddenly seized with sickness, the use of the Relief will instantly arrest the disease and afford immediate ease to the patient.

TEN YEARS' RHEUMATISM
CURED BY RUBBING THE SPINE WITH
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

ROBT. ELY, Esq., aged 60, has been afflicted with Rheumatism for 10 years. For the past 12 months he was confined to his room perfectly helpless. His limbs were distorted, swollen and misshapen; his hands cramped so that he could neither move his fingers nor open nor shut his hands; rheumatic pains ran riot all over his body; moving him from his bed involved the most intense suffering. He was induced to have his spine rubbed one hour, morning and night, with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. The first rubbing gave him ease; a few successive rubbings relieved him of pain; one month's application of the RELIEF and a few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS cured him. He is now a well and hearty man, and uses the RELIEF and PILLS occasionally only.

A FAMILY MEDICINE.

As a family medicine it is the most useful remedy known to the world. If seized with pain or sickness or threatened with any malignant disease, its use will quickly cure the patient and protect the system against attacks. IN A FEW MINUTES after the application of the READY RELIEF externally, or its administration internally, the patient, seized with the most excruciating PAINS, ACHES, CRAMPS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT, LUMBAGO, FEVER AND AGUE, SPASMS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, DIPHTHERIA, CONGESTION, or INFLAMMATION, will enjoy ease and comfort.

IMPORTANT.—TO FARMERS AND OTHERS residing in sparsely settled districts where it is difficult to secure the services of a physician, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is invaluable. It can be used with positive assurance of doing good in all cases where *pain or discomfort* is experienced, *or if seized with* INFLUENZA, DIPTHERIA, SORE THROAT, BAD COUGHS, HOARSENESS, BILIOUS COLIC, INFLAMMATION of the BOWELS, STOMACH, LUNGS, LIVER, KIDNEYS, or with CROUP, QUINSY, FEVER AND AGUE, or with NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, TIC DOLOREUX, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, or with LUMBAGO, PAIN IN THE BACK, or RHEUMATISM, or with DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, or DYSENTERY, or with BURNS, SCALDS or BRUISES, or with STRAINS, CRAMPS or SPASMS. The application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF *will cure you* of the worst of these complaints in a few hours.

RHEUMATISM.—This painful disease has baffled the most skillful physicians and popular remedies. It is the most difficult of diseases to treat—yet RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has never failed in affording immediate relief to the sufferer; and in all cases of Acute, Inflammatory or Nervous Rheumatism, to effect a permanent cure. In Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, RADWAY'S CLEANSING SYRUP, called *Renovating Resolvent*, should be taken as an adjunct with the READY RELIEF.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Price 50 cents per Bottle.
Dr. JOHN RADWAY & CO., Montreal, C. E.
RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.
RECEPTION
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
JAN. 31, 1866.

Tickets can be obtained by the members of the Regiment and their friends, from
Lieut. C. B. Bostwick, (Veteran Corps,) No. 70 Broadway.
Lieut. P. J. Bogert, 1st Co., No. 416 Broadway.
Sergt. R. M. Weed, N. C. Staff, No. 35 Broad-st.
Sergt. G. V. Quillard, 2d Co., No. 424 Hudson-st.
Sergt. Joseph Dore, 3d Co., No. 80 Warren-st.
Sergt. L. S. Woodhouse, 4th Co., Moffatt Building.
Sergt. N. T. Wickoff, 5th Co., No. 40 Warren-st. [Room 1
Sergt. L. N. Carnes, 6th Co., No. 9 Platt-st.
Sergt. G. G. Meacham, 7th Co., No. 628 3d-av.
Sergt. G. R. Richardson, 8th Co., No. 501 Broadway.
Sergt. E. Keeler, Jr., 9th Co., cor. 6th-av. and 12th-st.
Sergt. L. Drake, 10th Co., No. 302 Broadway.
Corp. J. V. Van Woert, Jr., No. 36 Ferry-st.
Private J. Q. Rushton, Broadway and 25th-st.
Private L. B. Rader, No. 160 Pearl-st.

H. H. HOLLY,
Secretary Finance Committee.

IMMENSE REDUCTION!
GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF
FURS, ROBES, HATS, CAPS,
LADIES' SKATING, RIDING
AND
FANCY HATS,
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS AND FURS,
AND
ALL KINDS OF WINTER GOODS,
AT
50 PER CENT. REDUCTION.
JOHN R. TERRY,
NO. 409 BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps, constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.
Merchants are requested to send for list of prices.

CATARRH.
NOT ONE CASE HITHERTO CURED.

As all the pretended cures have proven utter abortions, WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, L. I., announces the discovery of the only sovereign remedial ever yet known to man—ECLECTIC EXTRACTS FROM PLANTS—which eradicate the disease forever. For explanatory circular, send stamp. Treatise on all diseases, 15 cents. To Flushing is 30 minutes by 34th-st Ferry. Consultation and explanations gratis.

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"EXCELLENCE, RAPIDITY, CHEAPNESS."
THE
NEW-YORK CHEMICO-GRAPHIC CO.
IS MAKING
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Map Publishers, No. 21 John-st., N. Y.,
General Agents for the United States.

THE CURIOSITY OF THE REBELLION.
Just Published.
FAC-SIMILE COPIES
of
SOUTH CAROLINA'S
ORIGINAL ACT OF SECESSION,

showing every pen-stroke and every blot, just as they were made by the chivalry of the Palmetto State.

It imitates in some of its features
THE IMMORTAL DECLARATION OF '76.

Even the palsy-shaken hand of Stephen Hopkins is not without its counterpart in the Carolina instrument.

It is significant that this archive was captured by a United States cavalry troop of freedmen, whose slavery its purpose was to make perpetual.

Letters have been received from several of our most distinguished Senators and Governors, warmly recommending its publication.

Carefully mailed for $1. The trade supplied by the American News Co., and by

H. H. LLOYD & CO.,
Publishers, No. 21 John-st., New-York.

Traveling agents wanted for this and for our maps, charts, prints, photographs and steel engravings, and for LLOYD'S ILLUSTRATED BATTLE HISTORY of the GREAT REBELLION.

MOST APPROPRIATE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

That sumptuous and beautiful volume,
THE TRIBUTE BOOK.
Price $20.
DERBY & MILLER, Publishers, No. 5 Spruce-st.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE—400 PAGES—100 Illustrations. $1 50. Sent by mail everywhere, postpaid. Contents Tables sent free. Address the author, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, TWELFTH WARD.—A regular meeting of the Union Association of this district will be held at Washington Hall, 5th-av., between 125th and 126th sts., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

JAMES B. WATSON, President.
G. B. TUNISON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS.

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
ALL ISSUES OF
UNITED STATES STOCKS,
INCLUDING
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
5 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.

Agents for the sale of the UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R., and of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

H. J. MESSENGER.

BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY.

All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

MANGAM & TALBERT,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,
BROKERS
IN
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
A. G. NORWOOD, JNO. F. LOCKWOOD,
of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. late of Buffalo.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY AND NO. 6 WALL-ST.
Dealers in government and other securities.
Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency, subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28, 1865.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of an act of the General Assembly, hereto annexed, proposals are invited and will be received for thirty days, ending Jan. 31, 1866, for the purchase of one million dollars of bonds of the State, payable in twenty years, bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum, and secured by the pledge of all the proceeds of the sales of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State.

Bids will be received as low as one thousand dollars, to be addressed to the Governor of the State, and indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Bonds."

For the information of capitalists and others who may wish to invest in these bonds, a statement is annexed, prepared by the Register of the Land Office, showing the number of acres of swamp land remaining unsold, and from which, it will be seen, the security offered for the redemption of the bonds and the payment of the accruing interest, is ample and certain. With the present depreciation of paper currency below the standard of gold, these bonds offer inducements for investment of capital that cannot fail to be appreciated by the moneyed men of the country. J. MADISON WELLS, Governor of Louisiana.

[No. 35.]

An Act to authorize the Governor to issue the bonds of the State for the amount of one million of dollars and to provide for the payment of the same, to defray the expenses of building levees, in accordance with the contracts made by him and the Levee Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That the Governor of this State is hereby authorized to issue the bonds of the State, to be signed by him, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the seal of the State, in sums as he shall think proper, up to the amount of one million of dollars, payable in twenty years, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the Governor, in conjunction with the Board of Levee Commissioners, shall advertise for thirty days in the official paper, and two other papers, published in the City of New-Orleans, for proposals for the purchase of the bonds issued under the provisions of this act; and upon the receipt of the bids the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall have the power to accept or reject the same, as they may deem best: provided that in the event of the bids being under par and rejected, the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall be and are hereby authorized to pledge said bonds, or any part thereof, to borrow the money necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, until the Legislature shall otherwise provide or direct.

SEC. 3. *Be further enacted, &c.*, That to secure the payment of the said bonds and all interest that may accrue thereon, all the proceeds of the sale of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State are hereby pledged.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, that if during the year, the proceeds of the sale of public or swamp lands belonging to the State so pledged for the redemption of said bonds after reserving an amount sufficient to meet the interest coupons, there should be a surplus, said surplus shall be applied to the purchase from the lowest bidder of such bonds issued under this act, and the Governor and the Commissioners or a majority of them, shall have the right of rejecting all bids, demanding more than the face of the bonds, for which purpose public notice shall be given by the Governor in the official gazette and one other gazette in or out of the State, for sixty days, inviting proposals from bondholders for the sale of the bonds herein described.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect from and after date.

(Signed) DUNCAN S. CAGE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) ALBERT VOORHIES,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved Dec. 22, 1865.
(Signed) J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary of State.

Statement of unsold Swamp Lands in the different land offices of the State of Louisiana:

District.	Unsold Swamp Lands on the 1st Nov, 1861.	Sold since Nov. 1, 1861.	Swamp Lands remaining unsold.
Southwestern	2,002,286 57	75,506 36	1,926,780 21
North Red River	813,798 48	50,696 37	763,102 11
Northwestern	295,403 88	54,546 63	240,857 25
Greensburg	214,329 61	20,141 30	194,188 31
Southeastern	1,524,112 90	4,172 84	1,519,940 06
Total	4,849,931 44	205,063 50	4,644,867 94

ADOLPH DUPRE,
Register of Land Office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller.
No. 1,621.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1866.—THE Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Four per cent. on deposits over $500, free from government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15. All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1 as principal.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

LOST—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE Liverpool Exchange, on Saturday, Dec. 30, 1865, Four United States 5-20 bonds of $1,000 each,
No. 24,502, issued to Jay Cook.
No. 92,184, issued to Fisk & Hatch,
No. 18,949, issued to E. Terrey,
No. 18,950, issued to E. Terrey.
All dated Washington, May 1, 1862.
Apply to J. KING & SONS, No. 13 Exchange-alley, Liverpool, or CAMMANN & CO., 56 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 158 Broadway.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1866, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK SILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 80 BROADWAY, Jan. 5, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of trustees, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., from 12 to 1 P. M.
S. R. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the election of ten Trustees, to supply the place of those whose term of office then expire.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
Dated Jan. 4, 1866.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN
U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL
U. S. 6 PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. 5 PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
AND ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
MARCH, MAY AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold.

Gold in any amount under $5,000 bought and sold over the counter at market rates, and orders for a larger amount executed in the Gold Exchange by one of the firm.

H. CLEWS, WM. B. BEND. [illegible] THEO. B. BOWLES.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.

DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.

Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES which may be checked for without notice.

Collections made promptly on all points.

Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.

Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

A. J. MAYER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 46 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY.
NO. 14 BROAD-ST.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
DIRECTORS.

A. A. LOW,	W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
L. VON HOFFMAN,	GEORGE D. CRAGIN,
JONATHAN THORNE,	HERMAN MARCUSE,
JOEL WOLFE,	RICHARD LATHERS,
JAMES B. JOHNSTON,	MARTIN BATES,
DAVID DOWS,	C. F. DAMEMANN,
C. A. MURDOCK,	NOAH L. WILSON.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President pro tem.
JAMES P. WALLACE, Vice-President.
SAMUEL G. OGDEN, Treasurer.

CASH
ADVANCES
MADE ON
MERCHANDISE, IN STORE AND IN TRANSIT,
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES.
Also, on shipments to Europe.

This company is prepared to take the management of real and personal estate, to negotiate loans for States and corporations, and to collect interest, coupons, &c. Certificates of deposits will be issued, bearing interest.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
INTEREST DEPARTMENT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1866.

Parties holding (30) thirty or more coupons of the Three Years Seven and Three-tenth Notes, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 12th inst.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 15th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Coupon Interest Department of this office.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
NO. 29 BROADWAY,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for use in all the principal cities in the
ISLAND OF CUBA.

MARVIN & WHITE, BANKERS.
No. 66 Broadway and No. 19 New-st., New-York.
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought on commission. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

TRAVELING CREDITS.
Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

JOHN H. MACY,	WM. C. BARRETT,
GIDEON POTT,	JOHN TAPPIN,
REUBEN W. HOWES,	HENRY ANSTICE,
J. G. PEARSON,	SOLOMON BANTA,
JOHN McKESSON,	HENRY DEMAREST,
FRANCIS BROWN,	WINFIELD S. HANFORD,
JAMES L. TODD,	JOSEPH ROGERS,
FRANCIS TOMES, JR.,	JOHN WILSON,
H. W. BELCHER,	P. KEMBLE PAULDING,
J. T. B. MAXWELL,	JUNIUS A. FULLER,
J. H. PINKNEY,	WM. A. POND.

F. A. CONKLING.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously reëlected President, and I. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President for the ensuing year.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, held on TUESDAY, 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	ALFRED L. ROWE,
WM. K. BELCHER,	CHARLES J. SHEPARD,
WM. L. CONKLIN,	CHARLES SANDFORD,
GEORGE C. COLLINS,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,	OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
THOMAS DAVENPORT,	THOMAS WOODWARD,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,	SAMUEL R. PLATT,

BENJAMIN W. MERRIAM.

And at a meeting of the board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reëlected President, and JOSEPH M. COOPER Vice-President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

A. V. STOUT,	N. T. PORTER,
JOSIAH OAKES,	W. W. WAKEMAN,
B. F. BEEKMAN,	F. J. CLARK,
L. C. DEWING,	JAS. L. STEWART,
WM. SELIGMAN,	SAMUEL HOLMES,
J. S. DICKINSON,	G. S. MOULTON,
THOMAS CARLTON,	JOHN R. CECIL,

MATTHEW BIRD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, ANDREW V. STOUT was elected President, and NATHAN T. PORTER Vice-President for the ensuing year, both unanimously.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank, held at the banking house this day, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:

J. T. SANGER,	ALBERT G. LEE,
E. L. FANCHER,	N. K. ROSENFELD,
JOHN ELLIOTT,	CHARLES G. BARRETT,
LEWIS EINSTEIN,	EDWIN F. KNOWLTON,
JOHN FALCONER,	JACOB H. DATER,
HENRY J. BAKER,	D. L. ROSS.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, DANIEL L. ROSS, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, held on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1866, the following gentlemen were duly elected directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

DANIEL BURDETT,	MARTIN Y. BUNN,
JAMES M. McLEAN,	LEWIS B. LODER,
WM. J. VALENTINE,	HARRISON HALL,
WILLIAM HALL,	JAMES F. JOYCE,
JOSEPH N. BARNES,	FRED'K T. ASCHMAN,
ROBERT BARKLEY,	CHARLES CURTISS,
J. ELLIOTT CONDICT,	WILLIAM CLOSE,

S. R. COMSTOCK.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, S. R. COMSTOCK, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
WM. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, held at the bank on the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors:

JOHN CASTREE,	DAVID B. MOSES,
JOHN ROMER,	VANDERB'T L. BUXTON,
HERMAN H. BRUNGES,	CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN T. WILSON,	HECTOR ARMSTRONG,
ISAAC ODELL,	WILLIAM A. THOMSON,

HARVEY P. FARRINGTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, JOHN CASTREE was unanimously reëlected President.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company will be held at their office, at 12 o'clock M., Jan. 15, 1866, for the purpose of reducing their capital stock from $1,500,000 to $600,000.

EDMUND C. STEDMAN,
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
HENRY R. THOMAS,
CHARLES E. CLARKE, Jr.,
R. G. LEISENRING,
} Majority of Trustees.

OFFICE OF MONTAUK S. N. COMPANY,
No. 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the increasing of the capital stock of the company.

CHAS. W. COPELAND,
JAMES HOWE,
G. SWAN,
} Directors.

OFFICE MONTAUK S. N. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Montauk Steam Navigation Company has been adjourned to WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office, No. 171 Broadway.
C. W. COPELAND, President.

A MEETING FOR THE ELECTION OF Trustees of the Rock Bottom Oil Company for the ensuing year, and three inspectors will be held at the office of the company, No. 20 Cliff-st. (up stairs), on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1866, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WM. H. WALBRIDGE, Secretary.
JAN. 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and inspectors of Election for the Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company will take place at the office of the company, in West 14th-st., near 10th av. in the City of New-York on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1866, polls to open at 12 o'clock noon.
M. ELY, Secretary.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE FOR 100 SHARES QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 4,134, in the name of Isaac H. Reed. Notice is hereby given that cause must be shown why a new certificate should not be issued therefor.
GEO. W. RYERSON, Jauncey Court.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has been removed to their new building, No. 175 Broadway.
DEC. 28, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

EWELL & CLARKE,

(SUCCESSORS TO STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,)
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 57 Exchange-place and No. 19 Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK.

Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale on commission of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BONDS, RAILROAD and PETROLEUM STOCKS.

Mail and telegraphic orders executed with dispatch. Interest allowed on deposits.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
STATE AID BONDS.
Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 150 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.
FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
SECURED BY PUBLIC LANDS.
Ten per Cent. Interest—Payable Semi-Annually.

These bonds are issued to aid in the construction of a Ship Canal from Portage Lake to Lake Superior, across the promontory of Kewenaw Point, forming a link in the chain of the navigation of Lake Superior, via Sault St. Marie's Canal, with the Lower Lakes. The importance of this enterprise has been recognized by Congress by an act approved March 3, 1865, and confirmed by an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, passed March 16, 1865, granting to this company two hundred thousand acres of public lands, located in the rich mineral region of the upper peninsula of the State of Michigan.

The whole amount of bonds to be issued is limited by the company to five hundred thousand dollars, and secured by a first mortgage on all the franchises, rights, privileges and tolls of the Canal Company, together with the said two hundred thousand acres of public lands. The bonds are payable in ten years from the 1st July, 1865, with interest at the rate of ten per cent., as authorized by the laws of Michigan, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of January and July, at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York, and are offered for sale at the office of the President of the Company, H. A. TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK.
RECEIVE MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
and allow interest at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum on daily balances, which may be checked for at sight.
NEGOTIATE LOANS AND BUSINESS PAPER,
EXECUTE PROMPTLY ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD.
BUY AND SELL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES ON COMMISSION.
MAKE COLLECTIONS ON ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
JOHN J. CISCO,
(Late of the United States Treasury in New-York,)
JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

LAWRENCE OIL AND MINING COMPANY.
ANNUAL REPORT.

We, SAMUEL KNAPP, President of the Lawrence Oil and Mining Company, and JOHN A. BAXTER, JOSHUA NICKERSON, JR., HENRY RAWLS and MONTGOMERY B. COWPERTHWAIT, a majority of the Trustees of the said company, do hereby certify that the amount of the capital of this company, and which has been issued for the purchase of oil lands, leases and other property necessary for their business, and in payment therefor, and which has not been paid in, in cash, is $300,000 00
Capital actually paid in, as above stated 300,000 00
Amount of existing debts 8,753 44

SAMUEL KNAPP, President.
JOHN A. BAXTER, HENRY RAWLS,
J. NICKERSON, JR., M. B. COWPERTHWAIT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1866.

City and County of New-York, ss.: SAMUEL KNAPP, being duly sworn, deposes that he is the President of the Lawrence Oil and Mining Company, and that the above report is true. SAMUEL KNAPP.
Sworn to before me this 12th day of January, 1866.
E. O. BURLING, Notary Public, New-York City.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank, held at the Banking-house Jan. 9, 1866, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year: Charles S. Brown, George Merrill, William P. Roelofson, Rollin Mathewson, Edward P. Bray, Thomas W. Abbott and Chancelor H. Brooks.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were unanimously elected: Charles S. Brown, President, in place of Noah L. Wilson, resigned; George Merrill, Vice-President, in place of D. W. Vaughan, resigned; and George Merrill was appointed Cashier pro tem., in place of Alfred A. Post, resigned.
GEORGE MERRILL, Cashier pro tem.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

CHARLES E. BILL,	CHARLES P. LEVERICH,
JOSIAH LANE,	FRED'K SCHUCHARDT,
PETER V. KING,	EZRA WHEELER,
PHILETUS H. HOLT,	WILLIAM OOTHOUT,
G. G. HOWLAND,	JOHN N. BRADLEY,
JAMES H. BANKER,	WM. ASTOR and

JAS. M. CONSTABLE.

At a meeting of the board, held this day, CHARLES P. LEVERICH was unanimously reëlected President, and JAMES H. BANKER Vice-President.
(Signed,) R. B. FERRIS,
Assistant Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD ON the 9th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

JAMES BUELL,	ANTHONY S. HOPE,
LUCIUS HOPKINS,	JOHN T. BRUCE,
AARON ARNOLD,	CHARLES RUBENS,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	DANIEL S. SCHANCK,
EDWIN L. TROWBRIDGE,	GEORGE CECIL,
DAVID A. WOOD,	RUSSELL SAGE,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	ALBERT JEWETT,

JAMES S. ROCKWELL.

R. W. Townsend, William Black and Amos. H. Trowbridge were elected judges of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the board, held subsequently, JAMES BUELL was reëlected President, and LUCIUS HOPKINS was elected Vice-President, and E. H. PERKINS, Jr., was appointed Cashier, in place of C. A. Smith, resigned.
JAMES BUELL, President.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY at this place, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JACOB CAMPBELL,	CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
WILLIAM SMITH,	JOHN H. CONTOIT,
GEORGE R. JACKSON,	JESSE A. MARSHALL,
DAVID L. YOUNG,	JOHN A. MERRITT,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,	ELISHA BROOKS,
	HENRY WEIL,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,	JAMES D. FITCH.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board JACOB CAMPBELL was unanimously elected President, and JOHN A. MERRITT, Vice-President.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ROBERT RAY,	WM. S. HERRIMAN,
R. LENOX KENNEDY,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	GEORGE A. JONES,
JOHN Q. JONES,	SANFORD COBB,

WILLIAM H. GUION.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously reëlected President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN CHROME COMPANY, as required by statute: Amount of Capital Stock, one million of dollars, issued in payment of mines and property in Cecil County, Maryland, and Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; amount of indebtedness not exceeding eight thousand five hundred dollars.
W. M. B. HARTLEY, President.
CHARLES HOPKINS, Trustee.
THEO. E. TOMLINSON, Trustee.

City and County of New-York: The undersigned, G. Wrightson, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is the Secretary of the American Chrome Company, and that the above statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief. G. WRIGHTSON.
Sworn to before me this 12th day of January, 1866.
A. R. RODGERS, Notary Public.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC COAL COMPANY, as required by statute: Amount of Capital Stock, three millions of dollars, issued in payments of mines and property, in Contra Costa County, Cal. Amount of indebtedness—nothing.
JOHN CHADWICK, Vice-President.
EDWARD DODGE, Treasurer.
W. M. B. HARTLEY, Trustee.
JOHN F. WILLIAMS, Trustee.

City and County of New-York: The undersigned, G. Wrightson, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is Secretary of the Pacific Coal Company, and that the above statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief. G. WRIGHTSON.
Sworn to before me this 12th day of January, 1866.
A. R. RODGERS, Notary Public.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will take place at the office of the company, Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1866. LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.
DUBUQUE, Jan. 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Plumer and Cherry Run Petroleum Company of New-York, for the election of Trustees, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at the office of J. M. Holly, No. 251 Pearl-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. J. M. HOLLY, President.

$80,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on improved city property, by EDMONDS & FIELD, Counselors-at-Law, No. 26 Nassau-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in accordance with the red lines and figures on the map made by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, and on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of January, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in said city.
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated, New-York, Dec. 30, 1865.

ASTROLOGY.

PROF. NELSON CAN BE CONSULTED on the events of life, at No. 129 Stanton-st., for a short time. Ladies, 50 cents; gents, 75 cents. Hours, 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 102 Broadway.

Cash Capital, ...	$500,000 00
Surplus, ...	1,032,889 34
	$1,532,889 34

Three-fourths of the Profits of the Business Divided to its Customers, without imposing on them any liability whatever.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

This Company has this day declared

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
OF
SEVEN PER CENT.

to its Stockholders, payable to them, or their legal representatives, on and after THURSDAY, 11th inst.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 10, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND.—The trustees of this institution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500 (free from Government tax), will be paid on and after Monday, January 15, 1866.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual interest on deposits, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums entitled thereto, (free of government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1866.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

24TH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 Broadway, New-York. Jan. 4, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 8. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared an interest dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.
LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., free of tax, has been declared by this company, payable on demand.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOtified that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.

Also, an extra dividend, at one-half of the rates above named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees,
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
10th January, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend, or interest under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of Four Per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upwards, in addition to government tax, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 15th of this month. Also, an Extra Dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, to be calculated on the same principle and payable to depositors, or passed to their credit, at the same time with the said January interest.

The interest in both cases is carried to the credit of depositors, as principal, on the 1st inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Company, after reserving the sum of one hundred thousand dollars from the profits—pursuant to circular of Oct. 2, 1865, have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of its surplus profits, payable at the office of the company on and after Jan. 20, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th January, inclusive.
By order of the board.
CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPPOSITE MOTT-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.

A DIVIDEND AT THE RATE OF SIX PER CENT. (free of government tax) will be paid to all depositors entitled to the same, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15.

Interest not withdrawn will be placed to the credit of the depositor, and will draw interest as principal.

By order of the trustees, M. D. VAN PELT,
J. P. COOPER, President.
Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 15th day of January, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, ROOM No. 51 TRINITY BUILDING,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on and after the 25th day of January. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 15th to 27th, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, January 11, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until Monday, 29th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1866.

THE DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (4 per cent.,) free of government charge, will be paid to holders of stock in this company of date of 15th December, ult., at "The American National Bank," No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on and after the 10th inst. The dividend will be paid for thirty days at said bank, after that at Cleveland, Ohio. J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THIS INSTITUTION HAS DEclared a dividend of Six Per Cent., free from tax, on all sums entitled thereto, and of Five Per Cent. on other amounts, payable on and after the 20th of January. Dividends not drawn will remain at interest as principal.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 263 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend (free from government tax) of Five and Six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1865, payable on and after Jan. 20.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend, No. 24, of two per cent. on the capital stock, payable on MONDAY, the 15th inst.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the transfer office, No. 42 Cedar-st., New-York.
J. B. WEIR.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INS. CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.,
FULTON-ST., CORNER FRONT-ST.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 6, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. (free of government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand. WM. W. HENSHAW, Sec.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVING decided to change the dividends from March and September to January and July, have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. free from government tax, payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will close 3d and open 10th January. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 48 WALL, CORNER WILLIAM STS., Jan. 4, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of this Company, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the capital stock of the Company, and the government tax thereon, was declared payable on the 10th instant. WM. DARROW, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND. — OFfice Pacific Fire Insurance Company, No. 470 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 8, 1866.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 13th inst. T. T. JEREMIAH,
Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of three and a half per cent. (3½) ex government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable on demand.
Jan. 9, 1866. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 8 PINE-ST., Jan. 2, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a cash Dividend of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, being TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE on the CAPITAL STOCK of the company, payable on the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th, both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 347 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 9, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 12 WALL-ST.
JANUARY 10, 1866.
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., (reserving all unexpired premiums,) payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary. J. D. STEELE, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 429 CANAL-ST.

Has declared a dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on deposits of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent. on larger sums, free of tax, payable after Jan. 20.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
SOLOMON L. HULL, Treasurer.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 3.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable Jan. 15, 1866.

Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 10 to 15, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free of government tax, payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 15, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. free of government tax, will be paid by this Company at the usual places, on and after Feb. 1, next. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. (free from government tax,) payable on and after Monday, the 8th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per cent. has been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st.
By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO.,
MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1866.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, NO. 3.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock was this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Feb. 1, 1866.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free from government tax, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 8, 1866.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 200 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free of government tax.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (free from government tax,) payable on demand.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free from all tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d of January, 1866.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 12, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENtucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
Free of Government Tax.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, *will receive interest as from Jan. 1.*

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from Government Tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

Open every day for the reception of deposits and payments of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,350,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
(LATE MARINERS,)
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID FREE FROM TAX.
Deposits made on or before the 20th of January draw interest from 1st January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.
Deposits before Jan. 21 draw interest from Jan. 1.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays, from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Interest Six per Cent. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1. SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED,

Either as a merchant or manufacturer, by a young married man of good character and abilities, in a first-class wholesale hardware house. Can command a cash capital of $25,000.

Unexceptionable references given. Apply to Messrs. ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, Bankers and Brokers, No. 7 New-st., N. Y.

DRUG-STORES FOR SALE—A NO. 1, IN A leading avenue; stock and fixtures guaranteed worth $3,500; will sell for $4,000 cash; others to suit purchasers. Apply to WILLIAM EDWARDS, Office of John Peake, Drug Broker, No. 3 Hudson-st.

A PARTNER, HAVING BUSINESS CApacity and some capital, wanted in the publication of a weekly paper; success assured. Address T. U., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—$5,000.—A PARTNER WITH THE above cash is wanted to start a new and profitable invention. Address N. N. P., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

THE HARRISON BOILER A SAFE STEAM BOILER.—The attention of manufacturers and others using steam is confidently called to this new steam generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion, in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation, &c., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. The boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three-eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends. Nearly one hundred of these boilers are now in operation. For descriptive circulars or price apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., Harrison Boiler Works, Gray's Ferry Road, adjoining the U. S. Arsenal, Philadelphia.

PROPELLER ENGINE FOR SALE—Second hand, in good order. Cylinder 18 inches by 2 feet stroke, high pressure, with boiler, heater, pumps and pipes, complete as taken out of vessel. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner, 9,000 patients and the Medical and Dental profession of New-York will testify.
Offices No. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

DENTAL STUDENT.—A YOUNG MAN WISHing to study dentistry, or one with a partial knowledge of the profession desiring to perfect himself, can have a good opportunity by addressing immediately, STUDENT, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
WILL SELL ON
TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1866,
On the Battery, at 12 o'clock noon,
By order of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Agent:
INGOT, ROD, SHEET, PIPE AND SCRAP COPPER.
SHEET COMPOSITION.
BAR IRON.
BAR AND ROD STEEL.
BLOCK TIN.
SPELTER.
BOXES TIN.
ALSO,
By order of Brevet Major-Gen. S. VAN VLIET, U. S. Quartermaster,
Lot of COPPER PIPE, SHEETING AND SCRAP, and DEAD LIGHTS.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 10TH-AV., 103D AND 104TH STS., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1866, at twelve o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York.,

10TH-AV.—Eight lots comprising entire front between 103d and 104th sts. Corners each 25.11 by 100 feet; inside lots each 25 by 100 feet.

103D-ST.—Three lots and one gore, north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av. Each 25 by 100.11.

104TH-ST.—Six lots and two gores, south side, 100 feet east of 10th-av., 25 by 100.11, as described on the diagram. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near B'way.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold, at public auction, at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity ordnance stores of inferior quality, consisting in part the following articles, viz.:

974 carbines, various kinds.
36,000 muskets and rifles, new and old, United States and foreign, of various calibres.
503 Starr's army revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's navy revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
430 cavalry sabre belts, worn.
724 cavalry saddles, worn.
1,096 cavalry bridles, worn.
288 belt holsters for pistols, worn.
200 cartridge boxes for pistols, worn.
1,158 cartridge boxes for carbines, worn.
300 slings for carbines, worn.
158 sets of artillery harness, worn.
47,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, worn.

Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of muskets and rifles.

Samples to be seen at the Indianapolis Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.
Terms of sale, cash.
JAS. M. WHITTEMORE,
Captain and Brevet Major Ord. Commanding.

GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at public auction, by order of the Secretary of War, at the United States Arsenal, Columbus, Ohio, on MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A.M., and days following:

14 sets artillery harness, wheel.
28 sets artillery harness, lead.
149 Austrian carbines, cal. 71, new.
186 carbines, various patterns.
495 United States smooth-bore muskets, cal. 69.
730 Austrian rifle muskets, cal. 54, new.
4,000 Russian rifle muskets, cal. 71, new.
4,000 Russian smooth-bore muskets, cal. 71, new.
925 muskets and rifles, foreign, various.
117 double-barreled shot guns.
790 revolver pistols, various patterns.
19 foot artillery swords.
2,015 light cavalry sabres.
14 horse artillery sabres.
32 musicians' and N. C. officers' swords.
4,000 bullet molds, various.
15,900 ball screws, screw drivers, wipers, &c.
49 sets horse equipments, cavalry, complete
133 cavalry saddles, McClellan pattern.
168 saddle blankets.
51 cavalry bridles.
151 surcingles.
30,000 bayonet scabbards.
35,000 cap pouches.
30,000 cartridge boxes, infantry, and plates.
25,000 cartridge box belts and plates.
25,000 gun slings.
1,000 sword belts, N. C. officers', and plates
30,000 waist belts, privates', and plates.
88,500 percussion caps for shot guns.
8,240 cones, various,
255 lbs. hemp rope.
132 lbs. beeswax.
1 Horse.

Also,
Lot of pickaxes, felling axes, shovels, mattocks, pole yokes, &c., &c.
Full catalogues will be ready at sale.
Terms of sale, cash in government funds.
Articles to be removed immediately, at expense of purchaser. By order.
T. C. BRADFORD, Capt. Ord. Br. Maj. U. S. A.,
Commanding Arsenal.

GOVERNMENT SALES.
SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1865.

The Quartermaster-General of the Army directs that all government horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.

SALES will therefore take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on
THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 14, 1865,
and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.

A boat will leave the Sixth-street wharf every hour on the days of sale.

These horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
TERMS—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet-Brigadier-General in charge
First Division Q. M. G. O.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
HORSES AND CARRIAGES
AT AUCTION,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
by
MINER & SOMERVILLE.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, JAN. 16.

At 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 241 State-st., between Hoyt and Bond sts.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Walnut library bookcase, mahogany sofas, arm and reception chairs, bedsteads, painted chamber set, mattresses, beds, oval mirrors, pictures, oak buffet, extension table and chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, crockery, glass, cutlery and kitchen furniture.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 451 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND mules, all serviceable. Will be sold, at public auction, at the Government Stables, corner of 35th-st. and 10th-av.,

One hundred horses, on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1866.
One hundred horses, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 4, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1866.

The particular attention of purchasers is called to the excellent quality of these animals, being of good size and in good condition. The mules are gentle and well broken to harness, being the surplus teams of the Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
By order of Bvt. Brig-Gen. JAMES A. EKIN,
In charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.
L. LORING MOORE,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION at the New-York Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 26th of January, 1866, the following lots of drugs and medicines, property of the United States, viz.:

25 gals. Alcohol	290 qts. Spirits Turpentine.
584 lbs. Aloes, Bonaire and Barbados.	128½ lbs. Ground Ginger.
	1,318¾ lbs. Glauber Salts.
79¼ lbs. Alum.	26 bottles Tinc. Iodine.
30 lbs. Ammonia.	290 lbs. Lard.
339 bottles Ammonia.	77 gals. Laudanum.
59 gals. Arnica.	44 lbs. Acetate Lead.
127 lbs. Assafœtida.	46½ lbs. Mercurial Ointment.
336¼ lbs. Blue Vitriol.	1,563 bottles Mustang Liniment.
423 bottles British Oil.	
167 1-16th lbs. Calomel.	151½ qts. Spirits Nitre.
237 lbs. Cantharides.	150 qts. Castor Oil.
1440¾ lbs. Castile Soap.	88 qts. Sweet Oil.
200 lbs. Simple Cerate.	1,828 bottles Opodeldoc.
78¼ lbs. Sulphate of Copper.	60 lbs. Chlorate Potash.
114¼ lbs. Copperas.	697¾ lbs. Resin.
200 lbs. Epsom Salts.	788¼ lbs. Sulphur.
66¼ bots. Sulphuric Ether.	39 lbs. Tobacco, plug.
185 lbs. Ground Flaxseed.	76¼ lbs. Sulphate Zinc.

Aniseed, antimony, aquafortis, arnica flowers, arrow root, balsam of copabia, fir, basilicon and rosin ointments, bi carb soda, borax, buckthorne syrup, chloroform, condition powders, corrosive sublimate, cream tartar, glycerine, Gilman's and Powel's liniments, caustic, mustard, nutgalls, croton oil, farriers and gargling oils, oils of cloves, juniper origanum, rosemary, sassafras and spike, peppermint, tartar emetic, cayenne pepper, wormwood and yellow root.

Terms cash, United States currency. The stores will be bid in, if the interest of the government should render it necessary. Catalogues can be had on application.
S. CRISPIN,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
Captain of Ordnance.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—The subscriber will sell at public auction, at Noah Mathewson's Hotel, in Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y., WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm, lately owned and occupied by Nathan H. Halsey, deceased, containing 17 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, well watered, house large and very convenient, outbuildings commodious, and all new, and in good repair; said farm is situated about one and a half miles from Washingtonville depot, on the branch of New-York and Erie Railway, five miles from Chester and twelve miles from Newburgh; a general variety of fruit, such as grapes, cherries, plums, berries, currants, apples, pears, &c.; over five thousand baskets of strawberries were taken from it the past season; there is about one acre set with Delaware and Concord grape vines of five years' growth; it is altogether a desirable property, pleasant location, in a healthy, fertile and beautiful section of country, convenient to churches and schools; conditions made known on day of sale. Attendance given by
D. K. HUDSON,
Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10, 1866.

SALE OF ABOUT ONE THOUSAND (1,000) tons of navy shot and shell, at the forts near the entrance to Cape Fear River, North Carolina.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1866, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, without reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers, about one thousand (1,000) tons, more or less, of shot and shell, thrown into the forts at the entrance of Cape Fear River, N. C., by the navy during their bombardment.

Terms cash, in government funds; one-half the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the estimated weights immediately upon the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder on the actual weights upon delivery and removal, which must take place within ten days after the sale, otherwise the projectiles will revert to the government.
H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, IN PART BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO., and in part by A. J. BLEECKER & CO., under the direction of WM. L. COWDREY, Referee, by order of the New-York Supreme Court, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, the lots on the TWO SQUARES, ONE BOUNDED BY THE 5TH-AV. AND MADISON-AV., 44TH AND 45TH STS.; THE OTHER BY MADISON-AV. AND 4TH-AV. AND 44TH AND 45TH STS.

To be sold in separate lots, with certain restrictions as to part of the lots against nuisances. Two-thirds may remain on mortgage. Maps of the property can be seen at the auctioneers.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
SALE OF
CHOICE WHISKYS.

Will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock, at No. 2 Bridge-st., by order of Brevet Brig. Gen. H. F. CLARKE, A. C. G. S.:
63 barrels Old Rectified Whisky.
62 barrels Old Rye Whisky.
18 barrels Old Bourbon Whisky
Sale positive. Terms cash.
S. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 6 Pine-st.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, bonds, &c., at public and private sale.
Sales of furniture at residences.
ALSO,
OUT-DOOR SALES.
Executors', Trustees' and other sales solicited.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 19, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE NO. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other points or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE NO. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on route No. 2, and 6,000,000 on route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:

On route No. 1	$100,000
On route No. 2	200,000
On route No. 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed: "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. '1, '2' or '3,'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. A. POTTER,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

MEDICAL.

JARED LINSLY, M. D., AND THAD. M. HALSTED, M. D.
DR. J. LINSLY, 22 Lafayette-place.
DR. T. M. HALSTED, 18 East 20th-st., (Bancroft House.)

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL.—UNDER THE exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. Specialty, operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele, fistula and stricture. Office hours from 8 to 9 and 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner, where their health will be speedily restored. Office No. 548 Broadway, N. Y.

MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, treats all female complaints at No. 6 Amity-place.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 31.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 7.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 14.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 21.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP SCOTIA WILL DISCHARGE under general order, at Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, THIS (Saturday) MORNING, 13th inst. Storage waived on permits presented and registered with the storekeeper before noon on Monday, 15th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUROPE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT.....(Building).....Great power.
FRANCE.....(Building).....Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS.....(Building).....Great power.
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.
WASHINGTON...M. SURMONT...FRIDAY.....Feb. 2
EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE...FRIDAY.....March 2
Carrying only cabin passengers.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished free with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,450	
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Jan. 6
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 13
ERIN.....SATURDAY, Jan. 20
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.
For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND BREMEN.
Fast and safe ocean steamers, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all classes.
THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIP
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
CHAS. HOYER, Commander,
3,600 tons, 1,000 horse-power, built in 1864, and thoroughly refitted for trans-Atlantic service, will leave for Bremen, calling at Cowes, on THURSDAY, the 15th of March.
PRICE OF PASSAGE, PAYING IN GOLD:
First Cabin.....$105 00
Second Cabin.....62 50
Steerage.....37 50
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Another first-class steamship will leave 29th of March.
For freight or passage, apply to
RUGER BROTHERS, General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, as follows:
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GADSDEN.....March 17, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....April 14, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
EDINBURGH.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 27
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin.....$90 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA & NEW-ORLEANS.
ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE.
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS AND SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PASSENGERS.
$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.
The very fast and favorite steamship MATANZAS, LEISEGANG, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 8 North River, and will sail for Havana and New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 P. M. precisely.
First cabin passage to either port
$40 CURRENCY.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the wharf. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—For through river freight beyond New-Orleans apply to J. EAGER & CO., No. 41 Broad-st., Agents of the A. & M. S. S. Co. of St. Louis.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNSDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Jan. 24.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, Jan. 29, and MONDAY, Feb. 26.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,
CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River,
ONE OF THEIR NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
THE
NORTH AMERICA,
L. F. TERNERMANN, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON MONDAY, THE 29TH OF JANUARY.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER.....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.....Capt. WM. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY.
First cabin passage.....$10.
The new, elegant and very fast steamship
ANDALUSIA, IRA BURSLEY, Master,
will receive cargo TO-MORROW, and will sail at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 20. Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 7? William-st.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCURRY.
MERONDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to
SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 65 South-st.
Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which permits are not taken out before the steamer sails.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
DECEMBER.
30th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
JANUARY.
11th. ATLANTIC, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
21th. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin. Second Cabin. Steerage.
$300 $260 $190
A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Reduced rates per steamship NEW-YORK, Jan. 20,
First cabin. Second cabin. Steerage.
$275. $150. $75.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
First Class. Second Class. Third Class.
$225. $125. $50.
The Central American Transit Company will sell passage tickets at above rates,
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO,
sailing from New-York on the splendid steamer
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
from Pier No. 29 North River, at NOON on Jan. 29.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Apply early for your tickets by a remittance by mail, or at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.
For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight office on dock foot of Canal-st.
Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.
No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11½ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.
Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.
All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.
Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.
Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.
California coupons bought at best rates.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.
Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The COASTWISE COMPANY will despatch the A1 Steamer FLAG,
G. W. BROWN, Master,
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, $40; SECOND DITTO, $25.
Is now receiving freight.
Apply at Company's Office, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren-st.; or to R. H. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship
MARMION,
Capt. E. R. WARSAW,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE new and first-class steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
FROM PIER NO. 2, NORTH RIVER.
EMPIRE SIDEWHEEL LINE.
The favorite sidewheel steamship SAN JACINTO, WINSLOW LOVELAND, Commander, will sail for Savannah, direct, from Pier No. 2, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, promptly at 3 o'clock.
Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on board.
SAN SALVADOR follows Jan. 27.
Accommodations unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN,
Agent at Savannah, No. 5 Bowling-green.
B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE
of side-wheel steamers, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU.....Capt. WM. B. EATON.
NIGHTINGALE.....Capt. WM. BREAKER.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
The new and splendid steamship FLAMBEAU leaves on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, JOHN R. WILDER, who will forward goods intended for the interior.
All bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

FOR SAVANNAH.
PIONEER LINE.
A first-class steamship leaves Pier No. 4 North River EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
Cabin passage, $25 | Deck.....$10
Freight, 12½c. per foot.
The new steamship
HUNTER,
Capt. M. L. ROGERS,
is now on the berth and will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 18.
For freight or first-class passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
For deck passage apply on board.
Agents in Savannah HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH.
MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE.
The first-class steamships.
LEO.....MERRIL, Commander.
VIRGO.....BULKLEY, Commander.
ZODIAC.....DEARBORN, Commander.
The LEO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

FOR WILMINGTON N. C.—DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR WEEKLY LINE,
connecting with railroads and steamboats for the interior.
RALEIGH, Capt. WALKER.
ADELE, Capt. BOUTELLE.
The new and splendid steamship ADELE will leave her pier, No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
All goods consigned to the agents at Wilmington, Messrs. Harris & Howell, will be promptly forwarded.
Bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
Commercial Line of United States Mail Steamships.
FAIRBANKS.....Capt. ALEX. HUNTER.
WM. P. CLYDE.....Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS.
The A1 steamship WM. P. CLYDE is now receiving freight at Pier No. 15 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st.
or, JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THE OLD LINE.
From Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond.
STEAMERS GO TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant sidewheel steamships,
NIAGARA,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
Leaves New-York every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA,
ADOLPH L. KING, Commander,
Leaves New-York every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Bills of lading signed at the wharf.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.
Goods to and from all parts of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, &c., forwarded by the company's agents free of commission.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

MEETINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.—AN ADjourned meeting of the New-England Society will be held at Delmonico's, No. 2 East 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Jan. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Members are earnestly requested to attend. New members will be elected.
E. D. MORGAN, President.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

DRY GOODS

AT KINZEY'S EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
WET GOODS BY ORDER OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY'S CARGOES OF STEAMSHIPS,
CIRCASSIAN
and
WEYBOSSET, DAMAGED BY SALT WATER.
25 CASES MORE OF WET GOODS,
HOSIERY, NEEDLEWORK, COLLARS,
LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS, LINENS,
MUSLINS, DELAINES, TOWELS,
CALICOES, FLANNELS, SHAWLS,
BLANKETS, TRIMMINGS, BANDS,
SETS, SHEETINGS, SLEEVES.
GREAT SALE
THIS WEEK.
15 CASES OF WET HOSIERY.
LADIES' WHITE AND BROWN, REGULAR MAKE.
LADIES' WHITE AND BROWN, FLEECED.
LADIES' HEAVY BROWN AND WHITE HOSE.
LADIES' MERINO AND SILK HOSE.
MISSES' HOSE, EVERY KIND.
GENT'S HALF-HOSE, ALL QUALITIES.
GENT'S MERINO HALF-HOSE.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
CASE LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, 7c. UP.
CASE GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS, 15c. UP.
CASE WORKED HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c. UP.
CASE LINEN HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.
CASE WORKED BANDS AND COLLARS
WET WITH SALT WATER.
VAILS AND VAIL BAREGES.
3,000 PIECES LINEN TAPE TRIMMINGS.
2,000 PIECES THREAD AND COTTON EDGINGS.
LINEN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
LINEN TABLE DAMASK.
CASES OF LINEN TOWELS.
WHITE AND BROWN MUSLINS.
CALICOES AND DELAINES.
LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS.
WET WOOL BLANKETS, $2 25.
LARGE LOT OF DRESS GOODS.
SHEETING AND PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS.
10 CASES OF ASSORTED GOODS,
ALL WET BY SALT WATER.
ALSO, AUCTION LOTS.
15,000 YARDS DRESS GOODS.
CLOSING ALL-WOOL DELAINES, 25c.
CLOSING FIGURED WOOL CHAMBRAYS, 25c.
CLOSING POPLINS, MERINOES, PLAIDS, STRIPES,
ALPACAS, &c. &c.
CLOSING HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
3,000 PIECES VELVETS,
CHEAPEST IN NEW-YORK.
CHEAP LOTS OF SPOOL COTTONS.
25,000 YARDS SILK TRIMMINGS.
CLOSING WOOL HOODS, NUBIAS, SHAWLS, LEGGINGS, SONTAGS, &c. &c.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

GEORGE A. HEARN,
NO. 425 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN HOWARD AND CANAL STS.,
Will offer for sale on or after
MONDAY, JAN. 15, 1866,
His entire stock of
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
in new and choice designs,
AT
A GREAT REDUCTION
IN
PRICES.

CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1866.
In accordance with the established rules of our house, we have just reduced the prices of our FALL and WINTER STOCK, and during the months of January and February will offer
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
WOOLEN SHAWLS,
PLAIN and FANCY SILKS,
FRENCH MERINOES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
BRITISH POPLINS,
and ALPACAS.
And we beg to inform our numerous customers that it is our intention to CLOSE OUT ENTIRELY the stocks of those departments, and have consented to submit to a much larger loss than is usual, as we expect to commence the ERECTION OF OUR NEW STORE early in March, and of necessity will have to suspend business during the time of building.
ALSO,
The balance of OUR CLOAK STOCK
we have marked down to the bare cost of manufacturing, and in some instances below the actual cost, in order to effect an entire clearance.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 BOWERY,
Near Houston-st.

AT LEGRAIN'S
GRAND ANNUAL REDUCTION OF CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, SACQUES, BASQUINES, JACKETS, OPERA CLOAKS, &c. &c. &c., in all the most CHOICE FABRICS OF CLOTH.
Together with an unrivalled stock of over ONE HUNDRED LYONS VELVET GARMENTS at fully FIFTY PER CENT. LESS THAN ORIGINAL PRICES to close out the entire stock previous to the ARRIVAL of SPRING and SUMMER SELECTIONS in LADIES' OUTER GARMENTS from the EUROPEAN MARKETS.
LEGRAIN,
No. 720 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, 15th inst.,
AN INVOICE OF
ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN LACES,
NAMELY:
BOQUETS, PARASOLS,
FANS, GARNITURES,
JUGE AND EMPRESS
COLLARS,
&c., &c.
THE FIRST OF THE STYLE IMPORTED.
Broadway and 10th-st.

BLANKETS.
Blankets from the late auction sales retailing at less than wholesale prices. Also, a large stock of Comforters and Bedding at greatly reduced prices. All goods warranted as represented.
WM. GARDNER, Nos. 233 and 244 Canal-st.

M. A. DE LENEY,
NO. 48 UNION-PLACE,
Corner 17th-st.,
Would call the attention of the ladies to her fashionable
BALL DRESSES,
EVENING DRESSES,
EMBROIDERIES,
DRESS GOODS,
&c., &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
OUR PRESENT STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS will be offered for the next 30 days at a great reduction, previous to receiving our Spring importations. The stock comprises everything desirable for mourning, at prices which must please the most economical.
Handsome Black Colorado, Empress and Crape Cloths at $8, $9 and $10 per dress.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
UNDERGARMENTS.
CENTRAL PARK
Stockings, gaiters, mittens, mufflers, hoods, &c.
Prices reduced at ELGER'S,
Nos. 890 and 892 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

SKATING JACKETS,
FROM $10 UPWARDS.
VERY GREAT BARGAINS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have largely replenished all their
POPULAR STOCKS
AT
EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

HEAVY PLAID SILKS.
A LARGE LINE,
at $1 25 per yard, formerly sold at $2.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

M. A. DE LENEY,
48 UNION-PLACE,
Cor. 17th-st.,
Offers a fine stock of
WINTER CLOAKS,
At greatly reduced prices.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

GREAT REDUCTION
AT TOWNSEND'S, No. 953 Broadway.
Toys, Games, Dolls, Puzzles, Baskets,
Fancy Articles, Carved Goods, Frames,
Pocket Knives, Pocketbooks, &c. &c.
A deduction of 20 per cent. will be made from the marked price on all goods
SOLD THIS MONTH,
(Feather Dusters excepted.)
At TOWNSEND'S, No. 953 Broadway, and No. 183 5th-av.

GEORGE KEYES, NO. 343 8TH-AV., will offer on MONDAY and during the week, great bargains in all kinds of dry goods, previous to taking account of stock; 50 cases and bales bleached and unbleached shirting and sheeting muslins, bought a month ago, when at the lowest point, and now selling from 1 to 5 cents per yard less than agents' and jobbers' prices; also, 500 Paris best blankets from auction, $4 per pair less than the price one month ago.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. B. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 70 West 14th-st.—Open for the reception of pupils on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 2 to 4, from 4 to 6, and from 8 to 10½ P. M. Also, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.
CLASSES for beginners, CLASSES for advanced pupils, and for "the German."
Just received from the "*Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris*," the new and beautiful Quadrille, LES VARIETES PARISIENNES.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 Fourth-avenue, near 23d-st. A new class; afternoon at 4; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager.....J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15,
AND EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
will be presented the beautiful romantic play in five acts, entitled
ST. MARC,
Or, THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.
Written expressly by J. H. Wilkins, Esq., for the eminent and favorite artist
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
who will appear in his original character, as performed by him throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and America, with unqualified approbation.
THE BEAUTIFUL PLAY
abounds in beautiful sentiments, patriotic inspirations and soul-stirring pictures and effects, and will be presented with
A POWERFUL CAST, INCLUDING
MR. J. B. STUDLEY,
who will make his first appearance at this theatre.
In accordance with a universal desire,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
will shortly appear in his great character of
SIR GILES OVERREACH,
previous to the production of
OTHER NOVELTIES.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises precisely at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor.....Mr. J. W. LINGARD
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
A NEW SENSATION DRAMA.
First time of the dramatization of Mr. Charles Dickens' celebrated story of the
POOR TRAVELERS.
MAGNIFICENT EFFECTS AND SPLENDID TABLEAUX.
Sustained by Mr. Grisdale, Mrs. W. G. Jones, George Brookes, Mr. G. W. Thompson, Mr. G. Lingard, Miss Hyatt.
The famous drama of the
BLUE DWARF.
All the company in the cast.
The comic piece of YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER.
THURSDAY EVENING—Benefit of Mr. WILLIAM POST.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THEATRE FRANCAIS.
Paul Juignet and O. Drivet.....Managers
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1866,
NOS INTIMES,
(original of "Bosom Friends,")
Comedy in four acts, by M. Sardou.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely. Ticket office open daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., at H. DARDONVILLE'S, No. 678 Broadway.

THE FOURTH EXHIBITION IN NEW-YORK of FRENCH, ENGLISH and FLEMISH PICTURES is open DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 10, at the STUDIO BUILDING, No. 15 10th-st.
F. J. PILGORAM, Secretary.
E. GAMBART, Director.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
The firm of LONEY, IDDINGS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the undersigned is authorized to attend to the settlement of the business of the firm.
B. S. LONEY,
W. P. IDDINGS,
J. A. CLIFTON.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
This is to certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, for the transaction of mercantile business within the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of ALDRICH, IDDINGS & CLIFTON. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the dry goods commission business. The names of all the general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence, are as follows: General partners, JAMES H. ALDRICH and WILLIAM P. IDDINGS, both residing in the City of New-York, and JUNIUS A. CLIFTON, residing in the City of Brooklyn; special partner, HERMAN D. ALDRICH, residing in the City of New-York. The amount of capital which HERMAN D. ALDRICH, the special partner, has contributed to the common stock is the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in cash. The partnership is to commence on the thirtieth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.
JAMES H. ALDRICH, } General
W. P. IDDINGS, } Partners.
J. A. CLIFTON,
H. D. ALDRICH, Special Partner.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of FARRINGTON, LEONARD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the late firm will remain for settlement at No. 115 Broadway. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
HARVEY FARRINGTON,
WM. B. LEONARD,
GEORGE B. FARRINGTON.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership and will continue the wholesale grocery business at No. 115 Broadway, under the firm name of H. & G. B. FARRINGTON.
HARVEY FARRINGTON,
GEORGE B. FARRINGTON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a domestic dry goods commission business, under the name and style of LEONARD, SCHOFIELD & CO., at No. 44 White-st., New-York, and Nos. 223 and 225 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
(Signed)
W. B. LEONARD,
H. B. SCHOFIELD,
JOHN H. RHOADES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of HEMSLEY, SCHOFIELD & CO., was dissolved on the 31st day of December, 1865, by its own limitation. The name of the late firm will be used in settlement, by either partner, at No. 104 Chestnut-st.
(Signed)
F. H. HEMSLEY,
H. B. SCHOFIELD,
ALEX. HEMSLEY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1866.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
The firm of STURGES, BENNET & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSIAH S. BENNET retires from business. The remaining partners will sign in liquidation.
JONATHAN STURGES,
JOSIAH S. BENNET,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
NO. 125 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of STURGES, ARNOLD & CO.
JONATHAN STURGES,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES,
EDWARD STURGES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The firm of MARVIN, INGHAM & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, S. R. INGHAM having sold his interest to the other copartners, who are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation, having taken all the assets and assumed all the liabilities, and who will continue the banking business under the firm name of MARVIN & WHITE.
CHAS. B. MARVIN,
S. R. INGHAM,
S. V. WHITE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of LEEDS & HALL is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
THEO. LEEDS,
ROBERT L. S. HALL.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of LEEDS & MOORE, and will transact a General Banking, Foreign Exchange, Stock and Gold Commission Business at No. 46 Broad-st.
THEO. E. LEEDS,
CALVIN A. MOORE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of BURDETT & EVERIT, expires this day by limitation.
CHARLES P. BURDETT,
RICHARD M. EVERIT,
GEORGE MERRITT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue business under the name and firm of BURDETT, EVERIT & CO.
CHARLES P. BURDETT,
RICHARD M. EVERIT,
SAMUEL G. POND.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of the EXCHANGE and BANKING business in this city, Charleston and Savannah.
Firm name in New-York, CONDICT, SHERMAN & CO.; at Charleston, D. JENNINGS & CO.; at Savannah, WM. M. TUNNO & CO.
Dated Jan. 1, 1866.
S. H. CONDICT, } No. 17 Nassau-st.,
BYRON SHERMAN, } New-York.
DAVID JENNINGS, Charleston, S. C.
WM. M. TUNNO, Savannah, Ga.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the copartnership between CALVIN B. ROGERS, of the Town of Saybrook, Middlesex County, and State of Connecticut, and ISRAEL CHAMPION, of the Town of Essex, in said County, under the name and style of ROGERS & CHAMPION, and doing business in the Town of Chester, in the County aforesaid, is dissolved this 1st day of January, 1866, by said ROGERS retiring from said firm.
CALVIN B. ROGERS.
Dated at SAYBROOK, Conn., Jan. 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF JENNINGS, FENTON & ROMME is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and WILLIAM S. JENNINGS, one of said firm, is the sole party to settle the business thereof and sign in liquidation.
WILLIAM S. JENNINGS,
AARON D. FENTON,
JOHN M. ROMME.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BRADLEY & WELTY and will succeed to the business of the late firm of JENNINGS, FENTON & ROMME, at No. 39 White-st.
EDSON BRADLEY,
WESLEY WELTY.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1866.

MR. CHARLES E. MILNOR, (OF THE late firm of BABCOCK & MILNOR,) is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.
L. P. MORTON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, JR., and Mr. WILLIAM W. GANDY have been admitted as partners in my business, which will hereafter be continued under the firm of SHEPPARD GANDY & CO.
JAN. 1, 1866. SHEPPARD GANDY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. JAMES H. BARTHOLOMEW has been admitted as partner with me in my business from this date, which will be hereafter continued under the firm-name of E. F. MANY & CO.
JAN. 1, 1866. EDWARD F. MANY.

MR. HENRY A. KELLEY AND MR. JAMES W. DAYTON are admitted members of our firm, from this date.
E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO.
JAN. 1, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.
MR. CHARLES OSGOOD IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm.
SMITH & DUNNING.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN becomes a partner in our firm from this date.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. WILBUR F. BOYLE has been admitted a partner from this date, in the firm of JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S THEATRE,
Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Manager.....GEORGE WOOD
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, JAN. 15.
In the reconstruction of this establishment, whereby the stage has been enlarged and the auditorium capacity increased, the manager has spared neither pains nor expense in contributing to the pleasure and comfort of his patrons by the character of the entire arrangement and appointments of his Theatre, which may be pronounced of the
MOST CHASTE AND ELEGANT DESCRIPTION.
He has much satisfaction in announcing an engagement for five weeks with the Great Native Comedian and Character Actor,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
together with the
WORLD-FAMOUS AND MATCHLESS
HANLON BROTHERS,
(six in number,)
George, William, Thomas, Edward, Alfred and Frederick, who will appear in a new farcical, possibly probable, purely problematical, but decidedly local extravaganza, in three acts, and
any number of tableaux,
entitled the
BALLOON WEDDING,
written by Thomas B. De Walden, expressly for the presentation of
MR. CHANFRAU in a NEW CHARACTER,
and the
HANLON BROTHERS,
an opportunity of introducing their marvelous
GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC FEATS,
The whole forming a
COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIVENESS,
which enables the manager to announce it as the most
UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT
EVER OFFERED THE PEOPLE OF ANY NATION.
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.
PAUL.....MR. F. S. CHANFRAU
Reuben.....Mr. G. C. Davenport
Windbag.....Mr. Wm. Scallan
Tom.....Mr. Eugene Eberle
Jenny.....Miss Henrietta Osborne
Widow.....Mrs. Edward Wright
Messrs. Henry James, Walsh, Newton, and M'lles Sallie Tray, Annie Merry, Frances Ullman, Gilmore, Gardner, &c. &c.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR.....HERR BEISSENHERZ
PRICES:
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved seats.....$ 75 | Balcony chairs.....$1 00
Orchestra chairs.....1 50 | Private boxes.....8 00
Doors open at 7; performance commences at 7¾ precisely. Box office open from 8 to 6 o'clock during the day, when places may be secured
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY, commencing at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 15, 1866,
FIRST APPEARANCE,
(after an absence of three years in Europe,) of the eminent Tragedienne,
MISS BATEMAN,
who will appear in her celebrated rôle of
LEAH,
A JEWISH MAIDEN,
in Mosenthal's beautiful play of that name.
Mr. J. C. COWPER (his first appearance in this country) as Rudolph; Mr. J. G. Burnett, O. H. Morton, (his first appearance at this theatre,) D. B. Ralton, George Becks, E. S. Holmes, W. H. Danvers, Barry, Neil, Rendle, Gledhill, Gonzales, &c., &c.; Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, A. Chapman, (first appearance,) Everett, Lulu, &c., in the cast.
The play produced with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES
AND APPOINTMENTS.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents; Private Boxes, $8, $9 and $10.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
GEORGE WOOD.....Manager
DENSELY CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
Renowned triumph of the great comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
AS
"UNCLE SHINGLE"
in his beautiful
NEW COMEDY OF SOLON SHINGLE.
The critical press unite in pronouncing the new piece a superior production, and in honoring Mr. Owens' personation of "Uncle Solon Shingle" as one of the most brilliant triumphs which has ever adorned the comic stage.
The popular success of the production is unparalleled, even by the memorable triumphs of Mr. Owens last season. Every night the theatre has been densely crowded, and Mr. Wood compelled, very shortly after the opening of the doors, to issue his triumphant bulletin—
"STANDING ROOM ONLY."
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
SECOND WEEK
of the new comedy, in three acts, written for Mr. Owens,
SOLON SHINGLE.
SOLON SHINGLE.....Mr. JOHN E. OWENS
NEW SCENERY, A FINE CAST.
THE SECOND SOLON SHINGLE MATINEE,
SATURDAY, JAN. 20, COMMENCING AT 1½ P. M.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8
And on
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
will be presented
THE FINEST BILL
yet offered at this establishment, introducing the
THREE GREATEST EQUESTRIAN ARTISTS THAT HAVE EVER APPEARED IN AMERICA,
VIZ.:
MR. JAMES ROBINSON, THE CHAMPION BAREBACK RIDER OF THE WORLD;
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE, the MOST GRACEFUL OF EQUESTRIENNES;
MR. LEVI J. NORTH,
THE STAR OF THE AMERICAN ARENA.
MR. JAMES ROBINSON.
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MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE.
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MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE.
MR. LEVI J. NORTH.
MR. LEVI J. NORTH.
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MR. LEVI J. NORTH.
MR. LEVI J. NORTH.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
and on
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
Supported by
AN IMMENSITY OF TALENT.
AN IMMENSITY OF TALENT.
AN IMMENSITY OF TALENT.

NIBLO'S AND WINTER GARDEN.
Reserved seats can be had for any evening at No. 669 Broadway. Also, tickets for all the first-class balls of the season.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

FOR CAMDEN DIRECT, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, $3.
On and after Jan. 8, 1866, from Pier No 3, North River, at 12.25 P. M. Express line, through to Camden in five hours.
Passengers for Barnegat, Tuckerton, Hammonton, Egg Harbor City, &c., will take this train.
At 4 P. M., Accommodation line, arriving in Camden at 11 P. M.
FREIGHT for Camden, Vineland, &c., will be taken at low rates. If delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, will reach Camden the same night.
W. S. SNEDEN, Superintendent.
J. N. BILLINGS, Agent, Pier No. 3.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM AND CIRCUS.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THE ONLY CIRCUS ON BROADWAY.
The only place in America where
MUSEUM, CIRCUS, AND DRAMA ARE COMBINED.
CIRCUS AND DRAMA
TWICE EACH DAY.
AFTERNOON, at 3. EVENING, at 7½.
BRILLIANT ACCESSION OF NOVELTIES.
First appearance of the world-renowned
CONKLIN BROTHERS, GYMNASTS,
In a new and original act, entitled
THE WHITE KNIGHTS.

in conjunction with the celebrated
CIRCUS TROUPE,
comprising the following
GALAXY OF EQUESTRIAN STARS:
Mr. EATON STONE, the original bareback-rider;
Mr. CHAS. SHERWOOD, Mr. LANGWORTHY,
Mme. VIRGINIA, Miss AMELIA,
Mr. JOHN FOSTER, Master CHAS. SHERWOOD, Jr.
NEW AND DASHING ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
MR. JOHN CONKLIN,
whose wonderful feats with a CANNON-BALL are the perfection of
STRENGTH, BEAUTY AND GRACE.
Previous to Circus, the Eastern extravaganza of the
ILLUSTRIOUS STRANGER;
Or, MARRIED AND BURIED.
By the TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY.
W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
Miss EMMA SHELL in Fancy Dance.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THREE IMMENSE GIANTS, THREE DWARFS, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, LIVING SKELETON, MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, GLASS-BLOWERS, ALBINO BOY, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cts.; Children under ten, 15 cts.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager.....G. L. FOX
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MISS FANNY HERRING.
Drama of JACK SHEPPARD'S DOG.
Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss R. Denvil and the company.
THE FLOATING BEACON.
And a Popular Irish Farce.
C. K. Fox, Marden, McCloskey, C. Foster, Gulon, Bradshaw, and all the favorites.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS R. DENVIL.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,
No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
First appearance of the great burlesque artist,
MR. ROLLIN HOWARD.
Success of Mr. Chas. Henry's song, "Come Home, Father."
LITTLE MAC AS JOCKO, THE MONKEY.
Ici on Parle Français. The Hand-alone Brothers.
Cruelty to Johnny. The Bad Boys. The Perfect Cures.
Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Little Mac, Dan Bryant in
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
Parquet, 50c.; Family Circle, 30c.; Private Boxes, $5.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL
AT
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1866.
Tickets $10, admitting a gentleman and lady, can only be had from members. Extra ladies' tickets $3 each. Boxes can be secured at
Mr. F. SPANGENBERG, No. 333 Broadway.
Mr. J. DINGELSTEDT, No. 4 Hanover-st.
Applications for tickets must be handed in before the 20th inst., and members who have not yet received a subscription list, will apply for it on Tuesday, Friday, or Saturday night at the society's rooms, 261 and 263 Bowery.

SKATING AT SYLVAN LAKE.
First Grand Fancy Dress Carnival and Illumination of the season, at Sylvan Lake, foot of 7th-st., Hoboken, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1866. Admission: Gentleman, 25c.; Ladies and Children, 15c.
Should the weather prove unfavorable, the Carnival will take place on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17.
Costumes will be to hire by Mr. Williams. An excellent band of music will be in attendance, afternoon and evening.
Signal of good skating will be a red flag, with white ball, displayed at each of the Hoboken ferries, and at Fahnestock's printing-office, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1866.
Tickets Five Dollars.
Admitting a gentleman and ladies.
To be had of the company, at the hotels and music-stores.

ADDRESS
BY THOMAS S. TOWNSEND,
Author of the "Encyclopedia of the Great Rebellion."
By invitation previously published, an address will be delivered at Cooper Institute on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock.
Subject—"Opening Scenes in the Drama of Civil War."
Music by the Seventh Regiment Band.
Tickets 50c.; for sale by Wm. Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway; Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway; Rodgers' book-store, 12th-st., one door west of Broadway; Fifth-avenue Hotel, and at the door on the evening.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
Open from 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

ART ANATOMY.
Dr. KIMMER would respectfully inform the citizens of New-York, that he proposes to open a school of drawing in which the course of instruction will embrace the complete study of the human figure, advancing from the elementary principles of proportions to the local details of structure and expression.
Classes will probably be arranged as follows:
Ladies' class—Tuesday and Thursday, 10½ to 12 A. M.
Gentlemen's class—Tuesday and Thursday, 2½ to 4 P. M.
Special students—Wednesday and Friday, 2½ to 4 P. M.
Special students may also attend the lectures of the other classes.
The price of admission for class students will be $12 a month; for special students, $15 a month.
Subscription book may be found at the Janitor's office, Studio Building, East 10th-st., near 5th-av. Letters may be left with the Janitor.
The school will commence on the 1st February if a sufficient number of pupils can be obtained.

FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY,
No. 695 6th-av., second door below 40th-st.
PUPILS ARE SO TAUGHT THAT THEY NEED NO HELP AT HOME.
Open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
YONKERS, N. Y.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., Murray Hill, New-York.

J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
FOR THE THOROUGH INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS, NO. 907 BROADWAY.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY will resume its duties, 4 P. M., Jan. 11, 1866, at Chester, Delaware County, Penn. This academy affords the most thorough classical, scientific, mathematical and military instruction. The accommodations are ample; the discipline efficient. Young men desiring to enter the academy can obtain circulars by applying to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware County, Penn.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given; individual instruction in mathematics and the languages; students received at any time. Open day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

BOYS PREPARED PRACTICALLY FOR business at DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway. They acquire industrious and energetic habits, become quick at figures, rapid business writers, and good book-keepers. Apply day or evening.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 125 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION—BOOK-KEEPing, writing, arithmetic, spelling, &c., included, fully qualifying for business. Terms $10 to $15. Ladies' writing lessons, $2 for 20 lessons. PAINE'S Commercial College, No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in commercial and English branches. Thorough business education imparted.

THE ENGLEWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY will reopen Jan. 3, at 6½ P. M. For circulars, apply to the Principal, JARED REED, Jr., Perth Amboy, N. J.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. For circulars, address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL care and instruction. Rev. Jas. Tufts, Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AS A THOROUGH Teacher of English and Mathematics, Professor of Mathematics, wishes a situation in a school or family; has good testimonials. Address for one week TEACHER, Box No. 372 Danbury, Conn.

FRENCH TEACHER—PRIVATE LESSONS by a native French gentleman, who has been for the last three years, and is now, teaching in the best French institute of this city. Address Prof. G. BEAUGEZ, No. 88 Laurens-st.

Y. A. P., PROFESSOR OF THE SPANISH language, offers his services to schools and private pupils, either at his own residence or at the pupils' domicils. Address Box No. 3,516 Post-office.

A GRADUATE, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, gives tuition in all the English branches, classics and mathematics; reference to present patrons. Address A. M., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. W. Stuart
Stage Manager.....Mr. J. G. Hanley
Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on
TO-NIGHT
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
HAMLET.
The piece will be presented with the same endeavor as last season to combine splendor of production with historical correctness, and by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion, to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of national literature and art. All the scenes have been refreshed and renewed, and new ones have been added to give perfection to the picture.
Every effort has also been made to place the well-known types of character in the hands best fitted to sustain them, and with this view, in addition to the regular company, engagements have been made with
Messrs. Charles Barron, J. H. Taylor, C. Kemble Mason, W. A. Donaldson, Miss Effie Germon and Mrs. Wilkins, who appear each night in conjunction with Messrs. J. Dyott, W. S. Andrews, H. Bland, J. L. Donnelly, W. F. Burroughs, Decker, King, Easton, Miss Andrews, Hagan, &c.
Doors open at 6¾; Overture at 7:20.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
WEDNESDAY, 17th, first
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE
of HAMLET.
Doors open at 12¼. Commence at 1 o'clock, terminating in time for parties from the country to reach the return trains and boats.
ATTEND!
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE,
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 17.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 17,
for the first time in several years in New-York, Sheridan's play of
PIZARRO.
The public are most urgently solicited not to purchase tickets from speculators in front of the gates.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
OPEN AT 7½. BEGIN AT 8.
The great demand for seats to witness the extraordinary and greatly successful dramatized story of
HENRY DUNBAR,
renders it incumbent on the manager to announce its repetition for
EVERY EVENING
until further notice.
The drama, by Tom Taylor, Esq., founded on Miss Braddon's celebrated novel, entitled
HENRY DUNBAR;
Or, THE OUTCAST.
Music has been composed expressly for the piece, by
MR. MOLLENHAUER.
Scenery painted by.....Messrs. Isherwood and Maeder
Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, Young, George Holland, Norton, B. T. Ringgold, C. Browne, Williamson, Graham, Pope, Ward, Misses Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques and Ione Burke.
Due notice will be given of the first representation of Sheridan's great comedy,
THE RIVALS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MR. JAMES M. WEHLI
has the honor to announce that he
WILL GIVE
THREE GRAND MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17,
SATURDAY, Jan. 20,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24.
On these occasions he will be assisted by the
EMINENT ARTISTS,
MAD. FLEURY URBAN
and
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL.
Director.....Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich
Admission One Dollar to all parts of the house.
Sale of tickets will commence on Saturday, Jan. 13, at Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 758 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway.
Doors open at 12 M. Concert to commence at 1 P. M.
The Piano used at these Concerts is the celebrated GOLD MEDAL PRIZE PIANO of CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.
CARD.
Mr. WEHLI desires thus publicly to express his obligations to his friend, Mr. JEROME HOPKINS, for kindly giving up the Theatre to him on this occasion, it having been previously taken by Mr. Hopkins for his third afternoon concert. That concert is now postponed to Feb. 1.

LUCY RUSHTON'S
NEW-YORK THEATRE,
NOS. 728 and 730 BROADWAY, (opposite N. Y. Hotel.)
Sole Lessees and Manageress.....Miss LUCY RUSHTON
THIS EVENING, Jan. 15,
will be presented, after careful preparation, Bulwer's play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte.....Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Beauseant.....Mr. C. W. Clarke
Glavis.....Mr. Walcot
Col. Damas.....Mr. T. Placide
Pauline.....Miss Lucy Rushton
Mme. Deschappelles.....Mrs. Maeder
The orchestra is under the leadership of Mr. H. TISSINGTON.
Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.
Acting Manager and Treasurer.....Mr. U. H. DAVIS
Stage Manager.....Mr. J. SCHONBERG
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats secured six days in advance.
Several novelties in rehearsal. In active preparation
A NEW GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The young, beautiful, gifted, the magnificent
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
as the
FRENCH SPY and in a PROTEAN FARCE,
ASSUMING NINE CHARACTERS,
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Jan. 17, ONLY.
Supported by a full dramatic company of well-known artists.
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Box office open from 8 to 6 o'clock to secure seats.

444 AMERICAN THEATRE.
BROADWAY.
Manager and Proprietor.....R. W. BUTLER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
A CONTINUED SUCCESSION OF NOVELTIES.
DELIGHTED THOUSANDS.
HOUSES CROWDED FROM PARQUET TO DOME,
to witness the Grand Entertainment
by
THE FAMOUS TROUPE,
which has never been equaled in the world for novelty, variety and brilliancy.
A CONSTANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6—to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
MATINEE ON EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MISS BATEMAN AS LEAH,
MONDAY NIGHT, Jan 15.
Choice seats for Monday and every night during her engagement.
For sale at the THEATRE TICKET-OFFICE IN ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
OFFICE OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Engagement of Mr. DE CORDOVA.
The third and last lecture of the course,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 16.
"THE LAW IN RE 'MIDGE vs. PIDGE.'"
Tickets 75 cents, to be obtained at the music-stores of Horace Waters, Wm. A. Pond & Co., and Beer & Schirmer, Broadway.
To commence at 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 7½.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.—ANOTHER GLORIOUS BILL FOR THIS WEEK. First appearance of the popular vocalist, Mr. FRANK LESLIE. Second week of George Christy's greatest piece, NEW-YEAR'S CALLS; Or, "SAM" IN CORK. LESLIE, MULVILLE, GOULD and HALL in new ballads.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
Box-office open all day.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
ESTABLISHED 1823.
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are sole agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—FIFTY-TWO GOLD or SILVER MEDALS or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS have been awarded M. & H. within a few years, and SEVENTEEN within the last four weeks, for THE BEST INSTRUMENTS OF THIS GENERAL CLASS.
Printed testimony is presented in their circulars from more than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent organists and musicians in the country that THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS ARE UNEQUALED. Prices, $110 to $600. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

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LINDEMAN & SONS'
CELEBRATED AND UNEQUALED
PATENT CYCLOID PIANO-FORTES
Were awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute
The
FIRST-PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL.
FOR
NOVELTY, SUPERIORITY AND EXCELLENCE.
Similar testimonials were awarded these Unequaled Instruments at the State Fairs of Michigan, Indiana, Kansas, and wherever they have been Exhibited in Competition during 1865. The Cycloid Piano has superiority of actual melodious power, and a purity and vocality of tone, a perfection of touch, a just mechanical construction, and will stand in tune longer than any other form of piano. N. B.—Warranted for six years. Warerooms, No. 2 Le Roy-place, Bleecker-st., one block west of Broadway.
Send for our new Gold Medal Circular.

MR. HENRY HOOPER, JR.,
TEACHER OF SINGING AND PIANO-FORTE.
Address at the music-store of L. M. Jacobs, 207 8th-av.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS.—Wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned. Sheet Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Brooklyn Rooms, No. 353 Fulton-st., over Dime Savings Bank.

AN ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano for sale at No. 690 6th-av., (old No. 676,) near 40th-st., finished with round corners, carved legs, serpentine bottom, overstrung bass, full iron plate, rich tone; celebrated city makers, with full warrantee. Apply day or evening for three days. N. B.—Has box for shipment, and will be sold a sacrifice for cash.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES.—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

HAINES BRO.'S PIANOS.—ACKNOWLEDGed to be the best in America; first premium awarded whenever exhibited; full satisfaction guaranteed. For sale, on reasonable terms, at the manufacturers', No. 588 2d-av., corner 21st-st.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. & C. FISCHER, the best and most reliable pianos made; overstrung, agraffe and all improvements. Wholesale and retail at Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247, 249 28th-st., near 8th-av.

PIANO-FORTES OF EVERY STYLE, at a large reduction in prices; each instrument fully warranted five years; three second-hand pianos for sale low. CUMMINGS & JENNYS, No. 738 Broadway.

THE FAR WESTERN STATES.

Continued from First Page.

ume called *Outcroppings?* It is made up of selections of California verse, and is published by A. Roman & Co., of this city. It is a very neat piece of typography—not strange, when it is considered that it was gotten out at the East—and contains some very excellent verse. I know it does, for I have contributed some half dozen pieces to its pages myself. Behold, your correspondent is an outcropper. Seriously, it contains some poems which are remarkably good, and I expect to see some of your reviewers say so, "boldly and without hesitation." In any event, I think they will fare better at the East than they have thus far here in their "ain countrie." For thus far the volume has had but two or three notices from the press—and these were not very favorable. The general practice has been to slur them over with two or three lines. It must have seemed that, being the first volume of California verse, *pur et simple*, ever published, and being very handsomely printed, native critics would have paid some attention to it. Perhaps the reason of the slights the book has received may be found in the fact that perhaps nine in ten of the "critics" have written poems themselves, which have found no place in it, which, of course, would not tend to make them think very highly of the judgment of the editor or the genius of the successful contributors. The editor, too, has been at fault, for, as some one remarks, he introduces the poets in his preface with very much the air that a country bean might introduce a country cousin, half ashamed of him and rather desiring to wash his hands of the connection. He hopes his bucolic *protégé* will get along well, but he is so fearful he will not that he is actually afraid to compromise himself by saying a good word for him in advance. Speaking of criticism, I cannot forbear sending you the comments of a very sprightly little sheet published here—the *News Letter*—upon the style of criticism that the country papers are given to. With a good deal of pertinence these same paragraphs would apply to some of our city literary journals.

"Purp-Stuff."—Some corruscating genius, evidently of the Dutch Flat school, though his editorial tabernacle is at present pitched at Gold Hill, essays "a criticism" upon poor dear Bret Harte's unfortunate little book of *California Verse*. Said critique is a lofty specimen of the style in which the Sage Brush classicists do up "literature." The high-toned "reviewer" thinks that one "Jo Goodman" is the great Coryphæus of poesy on this coast, and winds up his "article" by pronouncing the following summary verdict on the volume: "As a collection—taken as a whole—it is a mass of trash, purp-stuff, and nothing more." When will the long-eared geniuses who occupy the tripods of the country papers realize what a figure they cut when they make an excursion into the realm of polite letters, of which they know about as much as a Hottentot does of Kant's philosophy or a Digger squaw of the Paris fashions? Why *will* they persist, not in making fools of themselves, but in furnishing such amusing illustrations of what fools Mother Nature has made them? Now, if they would only stick to their appropriate line of puffing up wildcat mines, chronicling "local improvements" whenever the corner grocer puts up a new awning, or the "city authorities" authorize the erection of a new lamp-post, and furnish rapturous descriptions of mammoth squashes and prize pigs—if they would only limit their vaulting ambition to the humble but useful sphere for which God and Nature have qualified them, they might manage to worry along in peaceful obscurity without ever being found out.

Smashing the Crockery.—We don't know of a more comical sight than is presented when some of our ambitious country editors undertake an adventurous incursion into the flowery fields of literature. The mild, platitudinous Guzzlebosh (by the way, what has become of Guzzlebosh?) wasn't a circumstance to these fellows. Their amazing evolutions in the field of polite letters, remind us forcibly of the performances of a blood-thirsty mud-turtle in a jar of goldfish, or of a frantic and infuriated bull-calf charging around promiscuously among the exotics and rare plants of a conservatory. Nothing on earth can be funnier than to see one of these unconscious blockheads getting upon his rhetorical stilts, and attempting to "criticise," and discourse upon literary topics. It may be a misfortune to be an ignoramus; but then what a blessed thing it is for those who *are* ignoramuses and can't help it, to be delightfully unsuspicious of the fact.

This is a great place, by the way, for papers. We have seven English dailies, and the city directory only knows how many in Dutch, French, Italian and Spanish. As yet, however, we have no Chinese *Morning Gong*. A pretty little *entr'acte* paper, called *Figaro*, was started two or three days ago. I send you a few copies. Is it not bright-faced and sparkling? Of weeklies we have about twenty—good, bad and indifferent—and not one of them making a decent living. I intended to enumerate them, but now that I think of it, I'll save them for another article.

Theatrical things are not so lively as they were. Emily Thorne and Dan Setchell are performing up the country, at Sacramento. Tom Taylor's play, "The Serf," will be brought out at Maguire's Opera House to-morrow evening. Wheatleigh has closed the Metropolitan, and is talking of playing "Arrah-na-Pogue" through the country. He cannot bring it out at Sacramento very well, as Maguire has the control of the theatre there. Mme. Anna Bishop, after a successful concert season, has opened an operatic one of six nights. The houses are good, thus far, but the material—composed of the *debris* of former operatic wrecks—what would be expected? The first performance, "Norma," came off on Saturday evening. The second, "L'Elisir d'Amore," this evening. Think of Bishop, with her far from fresh voice, as *Norma* and *Adina!* But the critic of the *Bulletin*—I think he hails from Albany very lately—says Mme. Bishop's *Norma* was the most artistic he ever heard, and goes into ecstacies over her "Casta Diva." And the *Golden Era* calls it, all through, "a peerless performance;" and the other critical journals—all save *Figaro*—follow the key-note. Call in Seymour—if he still is your musical critic—and ask him what he thinks the performance would be with the Madame as *Norma*, Mlle. Fleury as *Adalgisa*, Signor Morley as *Pollio*, Mrs. Hall as *Clotilde*, Signor Doncovieri as *Oroveso*, and Mons. Charles as *Flavius*. He may not know all these artists, but knowing *Norma*, he will be enabled to guess how it was done.

Vestvali talks of opening the Metropolitan for a magnificent season of drama, and it is said that Forrest is under engagement to her by telegraph, but this latter I mainly doubt.

Not having time to write about "the next Senator," I append an article I wrote for a journal here, which you can print as original, the paper not circulating in New-York much.

The vexed question of who shall be Senator is settled. It is also settled who shall not. Prominent among the latter are Gov. Low, Fenton and Sargent. Billings did not wish for the office, neither did Gen. Halleck. The latter is a sort of Cincinnatus; it is gratifying to know that he will not sin sin at us in the halls of national legislation. All have our sympathies, the one elected and the many who were not—especially the latter.

Cole is the successful man. Colfax was the Speaker in last Congress, and Cole facts will speak in the present Senate. We do not know the gentleman even as remotely as the little boy knew his a b c's—he knew them by sight, but could not call them by name—we do not even know this new sober Senator by sight. Nor have we any particulars of his birth and antecedents. It is supposable, however, that he is a lineal descendant of the jolly old king of the same name, and probably is

"——a merry old soul,
And a merry old soul is he;
And he'll call for his pipe and he'll call for his glass,
And he'll call for his fiddlers three."

That is, if he wants three fiddlers. The Senator whom Cole replaces was very fond of his glass—indeed, he called for it too often, and kept it too long. That unfortunate habit has deprived him of the chance of dropping into an excellent situation now that he is no longer Senator—he can never hope to be elected President of the Dashaways. As for Cole, we shall support him vigorously—for he will have gifts at his disposal. The day of Clays, Websters—*et id genus omne* is done—we don't look for them now, and indeed they would feel out of place at Washington.

C. H. W.

MISSOURI.

Characteristics of St. Joseph—The Fate of Lecturers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

St. Joseph, Mo., Saturday, Jan. 6, 1866.

This town is worthy of a short paragraph because its size and its large trade with the territories give it a more than local importance. Twenty-five years ago Robidoux's Landing by the Blacksnake Hills, was even to St. Louisans an almost undiscovered country to whose bourne few travelers went, and from which fewer returned. Then the vidette, yes the "bummer" of the approaching host of cities and States, it now finds itself a fortified citadel, a base of operations and supplies for that same relentless army now conquering distance, time and nature, hundreds of miles to the north and west.

Old Jo Robidoux, as he is familiarly called, who selected this place as a trading post, was one of the voyageurs, who accompanied Lewis and Clark in their exploring expedition during Jefferson's administration. Though far past the allotted three score and ten, he is still among us, hale and hearty, witnessing daily the evidences of his foresight in selecting so favorable a site for a future city.

A traveler stepping from the cars at the depot of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, (Horrible and Slow Jogging, as George Francis Train aptly and justly calls it,) would scarcely conjecture that the little town he sees spread out before him on the bottom land and cresting the high bluffs, was the centre of so large and active a trade. Statistics would be difficult to obtain, and if obtained would be scarcely credited, and lest I should be deemed guilty of exaggeration, I do not know but that I should purposely cut them down, just as the great traveler in Egypt, in order to save his reputation told less than half of the truth concerning the great temples and gigantic figures cut out of the solid rock by the banks of the upper Nile.

From how [illegible] of the large trains for Montana and other Territories. The amount of goods transported the last year has been unprecedentedly large, and the prices charged so high, that freighting has been almost as profitable as "ile," and much more certain, though big Ingin' occasionally indulges in some of his playful practical jokes, makes a bonfire of the wagons, and relieves the drivers from further anxiety about combs and brushes. Most of the business is done by Eastern men. The natives, as a class, lack industry, foresight and economy. I cannot compare this city with any of its neighbors; but as compared with New-England and New-York towns, it seems utterly devoid of intellectual energy and taste. Attempts have been made to have a course of lectures here this Winter, but every audience has been a miserable failure, while I hear that the same lecturers in Atchison, Kan., only 20 miles from here, have had overflowing houses. If I were in a moralizing mood, I might write a dissertation on the cause of all this; but, as we have all heard occasionally during the last eight years of slavery and its influences, I forbear.

Business, trades and society need reconstructing. We want mechanics who can tell an hour beforehand whether they are going to use ten-penny or shingle nails—a pound or a keg—men who have some "faculty," as Miss Ophelia says—who can lay out their work, get ready, and then do it, and do it well. Not only are capitalists deterred from building the five hundred houses, stores and shops we need and could use to-day, by the high prices of labor and materials, but also by the dilatory and shiftless ways most of our workmen have. I have in a previous letter spoken of the inducements to farmers and stockgrowers held out by the counties of the "Platte Purchase," and I can say that these same counties can give as great inducements to mechanics who can use the head as well as the hand, and use both well. I will close this letter by saying that if any good practical iron-founder, with a little capital, wants to know of a place where he is needed, and where he will be used well if he uses others well, here is the place.

Seizure of the Platte Country Railroad.

Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1866.

I have delayed sending this letter for a few days that I might give a full account of the seizure of what is commonly known as the Platte Country Railroad, by Gov. Fletcher, which would not need correction. Of the seizure, I presume you have been informed by telegraph. It appears that some time since the State became somewhat restive under her unfortunate railroad speculations, and prepared to sell those railroads which had not paid the interest on the bonds issued by the State to aid in their construction. Among the roads in default was the one running from Weston to Savannah, owned by three corporations, viz.: the Platte Country, Weston and Atchison, and Atchison and St. Joseph Railroads—all usually called the Platte County Railroad. These were seized a year ago, but owing to some illegalities in the proceedings, the companies literally and figuratively got the State in chancery, and finally a compromise bill was passed by the Legislature and accepted by the companies, which left the road in the possession of the stockholders, and gave them a year to meet the first installments on the mortgage to the State, provided for in the act spoken of. The roads are worth two or three times the amount of the State lien and have done a paying business, and no one who knew the managers and their business sagacity and financial resources, thought for a moment that any default would take place. But they failed to pay the installment due on the 1st of January, and Gov. Fletcher very promptly seized the roads in the name of the State, appointed Hon. Madison Wilder State Agent, to manage them till the day of sale, which has been advertised to take place in April.

The people of the river counties are much interested in the road and are anxious to have it completed to Council Bluffs, and the default and seizure have caused much excitement. Some visionary people imagine that they are going to bid off the railroads at the sale, and the authorities of the several counties are so much exercised that they are trying to persuade their counties to go into the railroad business. The knowing ones, however, say that before the day of sale the directors will come to time, pay installments, interests and damages and thus prevent the foreclosure.

The seizure itself presented a ludicrous aspect. Some nervous individual had intimated to His Excellency that the officials meditated the absurdity of resistance, and accordingly Col. Penick was ordered to hold his regiment of "milish" in readiness. The doughty Colonel mustered his braves and proceeded on the double-quick to the depot, where they arrived about ten strong, just as the Governor announced his intention officially to Col. Burns, the President of the railroad. Barely halting, and without waiting to form his lines, he made a rapid flank movement on the engine, standing ready to start with the morning train for the South. Here he was met and repulsed by a few well-directed words from the engineer, and though panting for the fray, on being told that the company yielded to superior force, he called off his redoubtables, stacked arms, and finally marched back to headquarters flushed with triumph. General orders are soon expected, permitting the regiment to inscribe this victory on their banners.

I understand that the managers protested against this forcible seizure, claiming that no mortgagee could eject the mortgagor till after the foreclosure. Meanwhile they appear to take matters more coolly than some others, and evidently feel that they have been introduced to themselves, are happy to have made the acquaintance. I have little doubt that the managers will, in a few weeks, have the funds forthcoming to pay all that is due the State now, and resume control of the valuable property wrested from them.

VIKING.

ILLINOIS.

The Excitement in the West about Canal and Railroad Transportation—The Celebration of Emancipation—The Oil Business, Mining, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Monday, Jan. 8, 1866.

To-day used to be celebrated as an important anniversary in our history. But the great events of the past four years are in danger of overshadowing all our past, and even the revolutionary era pales before them. It is not well, however, that it should be so. The history of the revolution should ever be held sacred, and the deeds of the fathers should not be permitted to be dimmed by subsequent events, however important and glorious.

The great excitement hereabouts, now-a-days, consists in the monster meetings which are being held throughout the West, growing out of the general dissatisfaction with the exorbitant freight charges of the railroads. One was held at Rockford on Saturday. The following, from among the resolutions adopted, will show the *animus* of the meeting:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the people of the Northwest to protect their great and growing agricultural interests, and to adopt some permanent principles to that end, upon which they will take general and united action.

Resolved, That the General Government should enact measures which may afford increased facilities for transportation by water, among which are the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, the improvement of the principal rivers, the construction of a canal across the peninsula of Michigan, the Niagara Ship-Canal and securing equal rights of navigation of the St. Lawrence River to the ocean.

Resolved, That we are in favor of erecting warehouses at shipping points and in the markets, of sufficient capacity to receive our shipments, where our own agents shall be appointed in charge, and under regulations which will remove all inducements to mix grain, misweigh, mis-grade, or report false sales, and where the rates of storage shall be reasonable and reliable.

In Iowa the feeling is still stronger than in Illinois. The last Dubuque *Times*, the leading paper of that State, says that "already are the distant mutterings of the storm to be heard which threaten to revolutionize the present method of moving the products of the West. Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri are mustering their strength, and soon in solid phalanx, will march, insisting that our government make good the rallying cry of four years of war, 'the free navigation of the Mississippi must be maintained at every cost.'

Were the 'rapids' of our river made navigable, so boats of 20,000 bushels capacity could load in bulk at Dubuque, and discharge at New-Orleans, thirty cents per bushel on wheat, eighteen for oats, and twenty-five for corn, would be a fair freight from Dubuque to Boston or New-York. Here are thirty cents per bushel saved to start with—some one good in figures can see what it would amount to on the wheat crop of our valley for 1864, estimatep at forty-five millions."

Our colored fellow-citizens had a grand jubilation over the final consummation of emancipation, as announced in Mr. Seward's proclamation on New-Year's day and evening. And well they may. It is a most important era in the history of their race, and one which they should commemorate through all time.

At the meeting in the evening T. L. Breckinridge, Esq., a cousin of the redoubtable traitorous Vice-President, was the principal speaker. (Don't suppose that Mr. Breckinridge is a parti-colored gentleman, like many of the half-brothers and cousins of the "first families.") He is a lawyer of much reputation in these parts. His speech was a thorough review of the whole question. He was followed by John Jones, a highly intelligent, wealthy and respectable colored citizen of Chicago. I append a brief sketch of his remarks, which I made for another purpose. He recognized the existence of but one race, which are all of the same blood—the white man and black man. They came into the country at the same time, but the former had enjoyed an education of civilization for a thousand years, while the latter came in a state of slavery, and has had but two hundred years to cultivate himself. Slavery had crushed him, but his progress, the speaker thought, compared favorably with that of the white race. But the black man was not yet free. He is only partially free, and will never be entirely free until he has the right of suffrage. The speaker earnestly appealed to his fellow-citizens to rally in the good work, and insist upon their rights in the country. There will be no quiet, he said, until we all have our rights. In order to enjoy their rights he counseled his fellow-citizens that they must work for them. They must spend their money freely. He did not wish the white man to do everything for them. There are 800,000 black men capable of bearing arms. This is a power, he thought, to be respected. He wished to see the young men form in companies and drill, and he hoped the young men present would bear this in mind. The colored people, he said, were to have a Congress of their own in Washington this Winter; and in this Congress they were going to declare the black man the equal of the white man all over the world. There is a power, he remarked, behind the throne, which is greater than the throne itself. He thanked his colored friends and constituents for electing him to the Congress at Washington. He promised to shut his eyes to everything but the all-important object they had in view. He begged them to prepare to organize suffrage associations in every county. It will cost money, he said, but it must be accomplished. He suggested, finally, a short remedy for getting the negro out of politics. There is no negro in English, French, Russian, or German politics; nowhere except in the United States, because in the countries mentioned the negro has all the rights of any other man. Give him all the rights he is entitled to, and the country will be no longer troubled with the subject.

Our citizens have embarked quite extensively in the oil business, and many of them have made handsome fortunes. Others, in their eagerness after wealth have got entangled in the meshes of the law, and may not be so fortunate. The celebrated Holmden Farm, at Pit Hole, which has excited so much interest throughout the country, has mainly become the property of one of our citizens. It was announced, a short time since, that the difficulties concerning it had been amicably adjusted. I learn that H. H. Honore, Esq., of this city, has purchased the interest of the other parties, with the exception of one-sixteenth, for which he paid about $1,600,000, or, I suppose, is to pay it. G. R. Chittenden, also of this city, receives in exchange for his two-eights a fine marble front business block and other property.

I also understand that the Morey difficulty, which was recently decided adversely to the Chicago parties by the United States District Court at Pittsburgh, has been satisfactorily adjusted.

There is something of an oil fever in this State. The following is a recent letter from Clark County, where the operations are going forward:

"We have further developments from the oil district in Clark County. A company has been organized, and surveys are at once to be made for a town to be located in the immediate vicinity of the oil wells. Early in the coming Spring a commodious hotel is to be erected at a cost of $8,000, and various parties are preparing to build and establish different branches of business in the new town.

The Young Well, which has reached a depth of two hundred and twenty feet, is flowing small quantities of oil, notwithstanding the fact that the drill remains in the bottom, where it was recently lost. This well is now being tubed. The Blue Island Petroleum and Mining Company, of Chicago, have their machinery on the ground, and will immediately commence operations. Five other wells will be sunk in the Spring, for three of which engines are now at hand.

The place is already characterized by the usual aspect of an oil-producing region, and there is considerable excitement among the people. The question of oil is fully settled, and the question of quantity only remains in doubt; but, from present indications, that question will soon be set at rest. There will be a big stir in this region early next Spring, and we look for important results."

I learn that Hon. W. B. Ogden, our Western "railroad king," has invested $300,000 in the silver mining business of Nevada, and is confident of receiving a dividend of sixty per cent. on the investment the first year. He has already received an installment of one ton of silver. Mr. Ogden is not a man to embark in a large enterprise unless it will pay, and whatever he takes hold of is sure to have "money in it."

It was announced some time ago, with a great flourish, that Chicago had wheeled into the fashionable musical line, and could boast of one of the largest and most attractive opera houses in the country. So it could; but the builder thereof has failed for a heavy amount, including losses by that enterprise and other speculations. Now, a morning paper announces that "it may fairly be presumed that the opera season of Chicago has come abruptly to an end. Mr. Grau, at the conclusion of his Cincinnati season, leaves immediately for Havana. The main reason for not returning here is the fact that he was not supported during the first season. The German opera troupe will not return for the same reason. Strakosch's troupe is not sufficiently strong to warrant a season here. In view of these discouraging experiences, it is hardly to be supposed that Maretzek would venture here."

There was a grand military funeral yesterday. Nineteen bodies of members of Batteries A and B, Chicago Artillery, were brought home for interment. There was an immense gathering in Crosby's Opera House. A solemn and eloquent funeral oration was pronounced by Dr. Tiffany—there was a military display, and the remains of the fallen heroes were deposited in their last resting-place, at Rose Hill.

We still have a continued succession of fires. There seems to be an epidemic in this direction. There were no less than three on Saturday night. It is generally supposed that incendiaries are at work.

There was rather a new phase in the elopement line here last week. A Mrs. McCann, a fair young Milesian of twenty-five, succeeded in winning the affections of two married men, Richard Burke and Jerry Courtney, and actually ran away with both, they leaving wives and families in destitute circumstances, having sold everything to raise money for the flight. Burke was a grocer, and succeeded, by borrowing and selling, in raising $10,000. How the three will get along together time will show. The police are on their track.

Business is dull and money close. This will be a hard Winter in Chicago, and many will doubtless go under.

The weather has been pleasant but generally cold for the past two weeks.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Unitarian Preaching in Cooper Institute.

The Unitarians of New-York and Brooklyn have inaugurated a series of Sunday evening public services, to occur during the ensuing Winter and Spring, and the introductory discourse was delivered last evening in the Cooper Institute by Rev. James Freeman Clarke, D. D., of Boston, before an audience which, considering the severity of the weather, was very large; while in point of respectability and intelligence it was of the highest order. We noticed several of the most eminent citizens of this city and Brooklyn occupying seats in the hall. At 7:30 o'clock Rev. Dr. Bellows, of All Souls Church, commenced the services of the evening by reading a hymn, in the singing of which the audience joined, and afterward the same gentleman read the fourteenth chapter of Romans and offered prayer. Rev. Dr. Clarke then announced as his text II. Timothy, ii. 9: "The Word of God is not bound."

The preacher announced his purpose to be that of answering the interrogatory, "What is Liberal Christianity?" He said it was not the utterance of the proposition that it is no matter what we believe, or think, or do, nor the abrogation of a man's responsibility, but rather the adding of one responsibility to others now borne, viz.: That of using our own intellects and seeing with our own eyes, and not living in the light of the intellects or eyes of others. We are enjoined by the Gospel to be fully persuaded in our own minds; and this doctrine Liberal Christianity seeks to establish and live by. And this principle being admitted to possess virtue, it becomes the logical duty of all Christians not to discourage those who hold it, in searching for the truth, and gleaning in every field therefor; for Gospel freedom is freedom for one's self, and therefore freedom for all. If this is the essential idea of Liberal Christianity, then Paul was the first liberal Christian. Various Apostles had various gifts, and directed their efforts to accomplish different results; and so taught, with varying emphasis, the different minor doctrines of the church; but it was Paul who first enunciated the proposition that a man could be a Christian without being a Jew.

Intolerance is the growth of strong soils. After a Western forest is cleared off by fire, different crops of weeds and undergrowth succeed in regular order. The intolerance of Judaism, of Catholicism, and of Orthodoxy, have severally had their sway in the world. They were perhaps the envelops or husks containing the precious seed of the truth, but the word of God was not bound up in them. Christianity is not belief; it is truth. Truth is expressed in ever-varying forms. Liberal Christianity is the regular outgrowth of the spirit of sincere faith, blossoming at length in love to God and man.

The word is not bound up in the Bible, but constantly speaks to the heart in human life, and in the instincts of our own minds and hearts. As in the material world we have the three great elements of earth, air and ocean, so in the world of truth there are the Bible, the intellect, and the spirit of God. The word of God is not bound in any particular set of speculations concerning Jesus Christ, in any form of religious experience, nor in any church, or sect, or mode of worship. These several propositions were dwelt upon with great beauty and power. The church is the natural order of work—as men always seek to organize all effort—but as to the argument that any particular method is necessary to salvation, the speaker quoted the famous statement of Richard Robinson, the eminent English Baptist, who said that in case any one should advance that idea, "the little bee may guard his little honey a little while with his little sting," &c.

The use of liberal Christianity was defined as a most efficient means for bringing to pass a new Heaven and a new earth. The first must first be somewhat appreciated before the last can result. New and better views of God must first prevail before man comes to the better understanding of himself and his brother man. The word of God is not bound by churches, parties, races or religions; and any honest effort to understand the truth is a seeking after God, which will be rewarded at the last, while it already, in this state of existence, brings its rewards. The sermon, which was a most thoughtful, candid and affectionate presentation of divine truth, closed with a eulogy upon the work of liberal Christianity in the world.

Rev. Dr. Bellows stated that the next discourse of the series will be given by Rev. J. W. Chadwick of the Second Unitarian Church in Brooklyn, on Sunday evening next, in Cooper Institute. The services closed by singing a familiar hymn.

OBITUARY.

Alpheus Sherman, Esq.

Alpheus Sherman, Esq., one of the oldest members of the New-York Bar, died at his residence, Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., on Friday last, in the 86th year of his age.

Mr. Sherman was admitted to practice in 1801. In 1820 he was elected Counsel to the Corporation; was for three years in the State Assembly, and was afterward a State Senator. For five years he held the office of Public Administrator, and was subsequently elected Judge of the Marine Court, which position he held for about five years, his associate Judges being Judah Hammond and David Randall, both of whom he survived. At the end of his term he retired from public life, his sight being much impaired. For the last fifteen years he was totally blind.

Mr. Sherman, during the war of 1812, had command of a company recruited in this city. An ardent admirer of republican principles, he lived to see them triumph. He leaves behind him the reputation of a patriot, an honest man and a practical Christian.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. J. R. Blauvelt, at Spring Valley, at noon to-morrow.

Mr. Minturn's Funeral Sermon.

Yesterday Dr. Muhlenberg preached an impressively eloquent sermon, at the Episcopal Church corner of Twentieth-street and Sixth-avenue, in which he dwelt with much feeling on the loss sustained by the community in the death of the late Mr. Robert B. Minturn, and the still greater loss felt in the absence from among the congregation of the form of him endeared to them all by so many evidences of his uprightness and his preeminently Christian virtues. The church was densely crowded, and many of the congregation were moved to tears in sympathy with the preacher when delivering his eloquent tribute to the memory of the dead philanthropist.

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

FIGHT AMONG THE PRISONERS.

Among the crowd of prisoners brought before the court yesterday morning, were Thomas Lewis, charged with having picked Mr. William H. Curran's pocket, and Thomas J. Maher, for being intoxicated. After being placed in the box to await examination, these two men began wrangling, when Maher struck Lewis in the face with his fist. A fight was the immediate result, when Lewis knocked his assailant down, and jumping upon him seized his nose with his teeth. Maher made no outcry, although enraged at his treatment. Hearing the noise of the scuffle, Officer Smith and others of the court squad rushed in and separated the belligerents. On examination, Maher's nose was found partially severed from his face, and he was sent down stairs to Dr. Simmons, of the Tombs, for treatment. Lewis was afterward committed for trial on the pickpocket charge, in default of $1,000 bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.

While Officer Irivng, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was attempting to arrest two men named Arthur McCluskey and Daniel Murphy, who were acting in a disorderly manner, on the corner of Fourteenth street and First avenue, at a late hour on Saturday night, he was suddenly attacked by a gang of roughs, who beat him severely and took his baton from him. After he was knocked down the officer drew his revolver and fired at his assailants, without hitting any one, however. The report of the pistol attracted the attention of several other officers, when the two above-named men and another giving the name of Patrick Callaghan, were arrested. The prisoners were committed for trial in $1,000 bail each.

STABBED WITH A CHISEL.

Charles Abb, a German carpenter, on Saturday engaged in a dispute with his employer, Mr. Joseph Lauer, at the shop No. 13 Essex-street. During the altercation Abb seized a common chisel and stabbed Lauer in the ear and arm, inflicting slight wounds. Officer Stromberg, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested Abb, who was committed for trial without bail. The prisoner resides at No. 143 First-avenue.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Roundsman Roe, accompanied by Officers Murphy, Quinn, and others of the Fifteenth Precinct, made a sudden descent upon the gambling-house No. 685 Broadway, near Amity-street, which is said to be kept by one John R. Lyng. So well was the affair managed by the officers, that they gained an entrance to the gambling saloon before the visitors could make good their escape. Among those arrested were George Pearce, who was engaged in dealing cards at a faro table; John E. King, Edward Dunn, Joseph Roberts and Lewis West, who were staking money on the cards dealt by Pearce. Besides their prisoners, the officers secured a complete set of gambling fixtures, consisting of roulette and faro tables, a large box of ivory faro checks, a "lay out," and a large variety of other instruments used by gamblers. The entire apparatus is pronounced by the police as very elaborate and costly in its character. On being arraigned before the court Pearce was committed to stand his trial at the General Sessions, in $500 bail. The other prisoners were required to enter into bonds of $300 each, as a guarantee of their future good behavior.

ARREST OF IMPROPER WOMEN.

The Fifteenth Precinct Police, acting under the direction of Capt. Caffrey, made an extensive raid during Saturday night among the abandoned females who haunt the side streets in that neighborhood, and succeeded in arresting thirty-five of these characters, thereby causing unwonted excitement in the vicinity. On being brought before Justice Dodge, at Jefferson Market, the prisoners were committed to Blackwell's Island as vagrants, for terms of three, four or six months each, as was thought most advisable in consideration of the record existing against them.

Interesting to the Officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps.

The following order is published for the information of those concerned:

War Department,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, 1866.

To all Officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps:

Sir: While awaiting orders, or on detached service, your attention is invited to paragraph 468, Army Regulations, under which it is desired that you will be punctual in reporting *monthly* to this office your residence, (Post-office address,) or station, and the orders under which you are acting, likewise *each change of address*.

Regimental organizations of the Veteran Reserve Corps having been broken up, under the operation of General Orders Nos. 155 and 165, series of 1865, from this office, reports to regimental commanders need not be rendered.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Headquarters Department of the East,
New-York City, Jan. 10, 1866.

Official:
D. T. Van Buren, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Held by G. G. Barnard, P. J., and Clerke and Ingraham, J. J. Non-enumerated causes. Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, and Nos. 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58. Prefered causes commencing at No. 12.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I.*—Held by Justice Joseph F. Barnard, of the Second District.—Nos. 911, 487, 845, 675, 229, 877, 407, 449, 613, 617, 619, 627, 631, 633, 635, 639, 641, 645, 647, 651. *Part II.*—Held at No. 73 Duane-street by Justice Balcom. Court opens at 10 A. M.—Nos. 522, 954, 548, 220, 564, 570, 576, 584, 585, 586, 590, 594, 598, 614, 1034, 90, 232, 312, 440, 188, 560.

Superior Court—Trial Term—*Part I.*—Held by Justice Jones. Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 1753, 1289, 2041, 1837, 1325, 1475, 2563, 1769, 980½, 4669, 5533, 491, 1463, 1799, 1817, 1819. *Part II.*—Held by Chief-Justice Robertson.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Nos. 3810, 2168, 2174, 1644, 2176, 2140, 1324, 1476, 5024, 1030, 2202, 2204, 2158, 2170, 2210.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—These Courts open at 11 A. M.—*Part I.*—Held by Judge Cardozo.—Nos. 840, 683, 1186, 120, 1187, 1050, 1328, 1389, 1331, 1312, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409. *Part II.*—Held by Daly, First Judge.—Nos. 1174, 563, 1377, 733, 891, 1272, 776, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1397, 1400, 1403, 1404.

In the Supreme Court Chambers, held by Justice Sutherland, a new calendar will be made out to-day (Monday). An adjourned term of the Supreme Court—Special—will open to-day at No. 73 Duane-street, third floor.

Court of Appeals.

Albany, Saturday, Jan. 13.

In the Court of Appeals the day's calendar for Jan. 15, 1866, is as follows: Nos. 144, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 44, 103, 104, 104½ and 92.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Killed in a Bar-room.—At an early hour on the morning of the 4th inst., while several men were drinking in Peter Mitchel's bar-room, on the corner of Spring and Mercer streets, two of the party commenced amusing themselves with a rough and tumble scrimmage. Thinking they were fighting, Andrew Clickey interfered to separate them, but his efforts were not successful. The struggle continuing all three finally fell down the stairs to the basement, severely injuring Mr. Clicker. The injured man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where it was found that the spine had been partially fractured. Paralysis of the lower limbs soon ensued, and the patient gradually sank, until Saturday night, when death ensued. Coroner Collin will hold an inquest to-day. The names of the men who were struggling at the time of the occurrence are as yet unknown. Deceased was 37 years of age, and a native of Albany, and resided at No. 96 Greene-street.

The Light Guard Ball.—The annual ball of the celebrated Light Guard will take place at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, the 25th instant, and the preparations for the event are understood to be on the most extensive scale. The decorations to be used on the night of the ball will be of an entirely novel character, having been designed expressly for the occasion by one of our leading artists, and their execution will involve a heavy outlay. The music will also be on a colossal scale, several bands having been already engaged. The "Tigers" are evidently determined to maintain their great reputation for festivals of this kind, and with that end in view will make strenuous exertions to eclipse all former efforts. This evening an auction will be held at the Light Guard armory, Lafayette Hall, in Broadway, for the sale of the proscenium boxes and other choice seats for the night of the ball. As these sales are usually well attended the simple notice of the fact will suffice.

Equestrian Masquerade.—Under the direction of the celebrated riding master, Mr. William H. Stout, a grand mounted masquerade will be given on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst., at the Washington Riding Academy, corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. The fête is given solely for the amusement of the patrons of the establishment, and thus its selectness is guaranteed. As there is a limit to the accommodations for spectators each rider on this occasion is expected to bring no more than two guests. If the success and enjoyment which has attended former affairs of this sort, arranged by Mr. Stout for his pupils, be a criterion, then the ladies and gentlemen who attend the school may be assured of a pleasant evening on Wednesday next.

A Fatal Quarrel.—Mention was made in Saturday's Times of a stabbing affray between two laborers on Friday last, when Patrick Dunlap was seriously stabbed with a knife in the hands of Edward Johnson, at No. 159 Washington-street. Dunlap died during Saturday night from the effects of the wound so received. Coroner Collin will hold an inquest today. Johnson, who made his escape at the time of the occurrence, has not yet been arrested.

Kerosene Oil Explosion.—On Saturday night, as Mrs. Annie C. Snipe, residing on the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fortieth-street, was filling a lighted kerosene oil lamp, it exploded, setting her clothes on fire, as well as the dresses of her three daughters. All four of the females were severely burned before aid reached them. They were conveyed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. The family arrived from Germany only a few weeks since.

Re-erection of St. George's Church.—In the course of his sermon yesterday, at Irving Hall, Rev. Dr. Tyng stated that the contracts for the reerection of St. George's Church had been signed, that the work would commence next week, and that the church would, in all probability, be ready for public worship within twelve months from the present time.

Instantly Killed.—A man named John Foley fell off the dock at the foot of Leroy-street, North River, on Saturday evening, and was almost instantly killed by striking headforemost on the deck of a canal boat lying alongside the pier. The body was conveyed to the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house, and the Coroner notified.

Lindsey Blues Ball.—The members of the Lindsey Blues, a military organization, announce that they will be "at home" on the evening of Wednesday next, having taken Irving Hall as their temporary domicile. This will make the thirteenth annual ball of the Blues, and no doubt they will provide a pleasant festival for their friends.

Proposed Widening of Ann and Fulton-streets.—A meeting of property owners and others interested in the proposed widening of Ann and Fulton-streets, will be held at Power's Hotel, Park Row, opposite the Astor House, at 3 P. M. to-day. A remonstrance against the proposed widening is now lying at Mr. Fowler's, No. 96 Nassau-street.

Board of Supervisors.—This board, at its next session, will probably elect a successor to the late Elijah F. Purdy. Ex-Supervisor John R. Briggs, will, it is thought, be the successful candidate. Mr. S. T. Webster, Ex-Councilman, is understood to be a candidate for the office.

Collection of Taxes.—Of the $18,203,129 65 city and county taxes imposed last year, only $2,759,928 02 remain unpaid.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Fire.—Last evening at 8 o'clock a fire broke out in the fancy goods store of Philip Aaronson, No. 431 Columbia-street, supposed to have caught from the stove. The stock, valued at $2,000, was totally destroyed. Insured for the full amount in the London and Liverpool Company. The flames burst through the second floor and caused considerable damage to contents. The apartments are occupied by Mr. Aaronson. The building is of brick, three stories in height, and occupied by several families. The damage sustained is about $500, supposed to be insured. Mr. Charles Kelsey is the owner.

Brooklyn City Mortality.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 108, of which 43 were adults and 65 under age. The principal diseases were: Inflammation of lungs, 13; consumption, 12; croup, 7; whooping cough, 2; typhoid fever, 3; bronchitis, 4; diphtheria, 3; bilious fever, measles and scarlet fever, 1 each, &c. Under one year of age, 30. Natives of the United States, 86; Ireland, 14; other countries, 8.

Carriage Accident in Greenwood Cemetery.—Yesterday afternoon a carriage containing five persons was upset in Greenwood Cemetery, caused by turning a short curve in the endeavor to let another vehicle pass. None of the passengers were injured, but the driver, Peter Sheridan, was badly hurt. The carriage, owned by Peter Tracy, of No. 220 West Seventieth-street, New-York, was demolished.

Exempt Firemen's Election.—The Exempt Firemen's Association, of Brooklyn, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Wm. E. Sprague; Vice-President, John T. Finn; Recording Secretary, J. H. Smith; Financial Secretary, M. F. Conner: Treasurer, Alex. Anderson.

Burglary.—The apartments occupied by Mrs. Perrit, No. 1 Fulton-avenue, were feloniously entered by means of false keys on the 12th inst., and robbed of a lady's cloth cloak valued at $30, and a silk skirt valued at $10.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago, Saturday, Jan. 13.

Flour quiet. Wheat in fair speculative demand at $1 22¾@$1 23. Corn quiet at 44c.@44½c. Oats dull. Highwines inactive. Provisions quiet; sales of Mess Pork at $27; Sweet Pickled Hams at 17c.@17c.; Green Meats firm; Shoulders at 9c.@9½c.; Hams at 15¾c.@16c. Lard steady at 17c.@17¼c. Hogs firm at 9c.@10c; good choice dressed Hogs declined 25c.; sales at 10¼c.@10¾c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 17,500 bushels Corn and 7,500 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,800 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat and 6,500 bushels Corn.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Jan. 13.

Flour and Wheat unchanged. Hogs inactive at $11 75@$12; receipts $5,000. Mess Pork quiet at $29 50. Green Meats dull. Lard in good demand at 18c. for prime. Whisky steady at $2 25 for free. Gold 139¼.

The Troy Police—Their Efficiency—No Chance for Burglars.

From the Troy Daily Times, Jan. 13.

Late last evening one of the vigilant C. P.'s on duty in the neighborhood of the Troy City Bank, overheard an unusual noise in the interior of that institution similar to that which would be made by a burglar drilling on an iron safe. C. P. started for the station-house and gave the alarm. Capt. Northup detailed a squad of police to go up and make a descent on the burglarious operators. "Double quick" was the order promptly given, and as promptly obeyed. Arrived at the bank, the policemen surrounded the building, and listened to the tapping, tapping going on within. It was morally certain that burglars were at work. One of the C. P.'s cautiously approached the door-way, revolver in hand, and placed his broad shoulders against the massive iron door. Gently it yielded to the pressure, swinging noiselessly open on smooth and well-oiled hinges. He softly entered the building, and saw, behind the counter, a man with his coat off hard at work. He rushed upon him; those without came tumbling in to the bank, armed to the teeth, and looking, to the affrighted individual behind the counter, like so many fierce demons. Visions of St. Albans raiders floated through his head, and "police," "police," were the words he yelled at the top of his voice. The police were there at the call, in full force, but fortunately their services were not wanted. The individual who was the involuntary cause of this display of vigilance on the part of the C. P.'s was one of the bank clerks, and the tapping which first attracted the attention of the policeman was the noise of the stamp he used to cancel checks. Mutual explanations followed, a hearty laugh was enjoyed by all, and the police returned to the station-house, not, however, until the bank clerk had asked them out to "fill-up."

They have a man in Buffalo who has made, up to date, three unsuccessful though desperate attempts at suicide, using both hemp and powder. When last heard from he was threatening another series. His name is Deitrich, which may explain his zeal.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Jan. 14—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—Gen. Duffie, Mr. Wallett and lady, Mr. Fielding, Mr. Molson, M. S. Porges, A. Meryies, Mr. Hecht, E. A. Lambert, Rev. R. Hamon, A. W. Samson, Mr. Ferram, W. H. Blaylock, S. W. Roys, Mr. Kuenzle, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Singer, H. O. Lillinghast, C. F. Grey, Mr. Noonan, Miss M. A. Crane, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Farrell, P. Smith, and 265 in the steerage.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah—Miss Mary E. Vroom, J. L. Whitaker, wife and 3 children, F. H. Gilbert, Chas. Tyng, F. R. Lamson, J. L. Walker, Henry Ames, L. L. Elkins, R. O. Rowland, Wm. Rowland, John Van Noesder, Charles Dregus, M. Taylor, J. Leman and wife, L. Brown, Catherine Wade, J. D. Lee, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 2 | Sun sets..... 4 57 | Moon rises.... 5 59
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 6 00 | Gov. Island. 7 39 | Hell Gate.... 8 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 14.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool Dec. 27, via Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Dec. 28, 30 miles W. of S. Stack, passed steamship City of New-York, bound E.

Steamship [illegible], Terry, Wilmington, N. C., via Delaware Breakwater, with mdse. to A. Leary.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Robbins, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. to C. H. Pierson.

Bark Flora, (of Baltimore,) Hubbard, Charleston Dec. 20, with cotton, &c., to order. Night of Dec. 23, during a heavy gale, went ashore on Squan Beach, N. J., and remained until the 13th inst., when she was got off by the Coast Wrecking Co., and towed to this city by steamtug Gladiator.

Bark Cowlitz, (of Scarboro,) Cooper, Marseilles 86 ds., with mdse. to M. & P. Badetty.

Brig Angostura, Butler, Buenos Ayres 60 ds., with hides, &c., to Harbeck & Halsey. Dec. 5, lat. 19 50 S., lon. 30 01 W., was boarded from Holland bark Zenimph, 53 ds. from Amsterdam for Batavia.

Brig Favorite, (of New-Haven,) Duell, Port Spain, Trinidad, 24 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schr. Maine Law, Amesbury, Wilmington 17 ds., with naval stores to master. Jan. 6, lat. 38 N., lon. 74 30 W., took a heavy gale from the north, with very heavy snow-squall, and was blown back to lat. 35 40. 7th, while lying to, broke mainboom. 10th, saw a schooner under close-reefed foresail; supposed her other sail to be blown away.

Schr. Farragut, Cozzins, St. Andrew's, N. B., 14 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co. Encountered very heavy weather the entire passage; was three times within 20 miles of Sandy Hook, and blown off. Jan. 7, took a gale which lasted 80 hours, and was blown into the northern edge of the Gulf Stream; lost a portion of deck-load, split sails, etc. Jan. 2, lat. 42 40, lon. 69 16, fell in with the wreck of brig Cella M. Carver, of Searsport, abandoned, (before reported.)

Schr. Maggie Bell, Gilkey, Virginia, for Fairhaven, with oysters. Was within 20 miles of Sandy Hook the 11th inst., and was blown off shore, the vessel having become unmanageable in consequence of the quantities of ice having formed on her and the sails.

Schr. St. Kilda, (Br.,) Power, Harbor Grace, N. F., 28 ds., with fish to M. E. Greene & Currie.

Schr. White Sea, Lee, Portsmouth, N. H., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Julia Grace, Babson, Grand Menan, N. B., via Gloucester, with fish to master.

Schr. W. S. Emerson, Emerson, Baltimore 8 ds., with timber to W. H. Webb.

Schr. Charles R. Vickery, Babbitt, Baltimore, for Fall River.

Schr. D. Talbot, Packer, Elizabethport, for Portland.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., fresh.

Below.

Ship Anna, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) from Liverpool 55 ds.
Ship Sirius, (Brem.,) from Peru, via Hampton Roads.
Brig Lillian, from Halifax 10 ds.
Schr. Babaduce, from Alexandria, Va.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 14—Arr. steamer Louisburgh, New-York; bark Armenia, Smyrna; brigs Sussex, Antwerp; Mary C. Thompson, Galveston; Webster Kelly, Philadelphia; Orozimbo, do.; steamer Charles H. Hodgden, Jeremie; Clara L. Sparks, Jacmel.

Below—At anchor in the roads, bark Commodore Dupont, from Alexandria.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 14.—Arr. bark Aberdeen, Anderson, New-Orleans, for Providence; brig Acme, Hamilton, Shields, for New-Haven, short of provisions; reports Dec. 5, fell in with Br. ship Chaperouge, Capt. Born, from St. John, N. B., for London, waterlogged, and took off her crew.

Miscellaneous.

Large quantities of floating ice came down the North River by yesterday's ebb, filling both rivers almost from shore to shore, portions of which was very heavy, and making navigation somewhat difficult. No damage, however, has been done.

Spoken, &c.

Maria Lunt—schr., hence for Turks Island, 10 ds. out, Dec. 29, lat. 30 50 N., lon. 70 40 W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANNULAR (diamond) DRILL.

THE ANNULAR DRILL COMPANY, of New-York, are now prepared to furnish their machines, built in the most thorough manner, and unequaled for rapidity, economy and precision of work. The simplicity, durability and cheapness of the machine render it superior to anything in use for all purposes of mining, tunneling, quarrying and rock-blasting. The machines can be used by steam, horse or hand power, are easily handled, and can be operated at all angles. For further particulars inquire at the office, or address J. WALES, Treasurer, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

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WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

CURTIS' FRAGRANT
DENTILINE

CLEANSES AND PRESERVES THE TEETH, CURES SOFT AND SPONGY GUMS.
Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
Sold by HEGEMAN & CO.,
Sold by A. B. SANDS & CO.,
Sold by HELMBOLD & CO.,
Sold by HARRAL, RISLEY & TOMPKINS.

THE NEW-YORK NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION—Having added to its board a Committee on Correspondence and Organization, the ladies of that committee will be found at Room No. 22 Bible House, where they will be glad to receive the letters or visits of members of auxiliary societies in the country.
Miss ELLEN COLLINS,
Mrs. S. WEIR ROOSEVELT,
Mrs. JOSEPH SAMPSON,
Mrs. GEO. J. CORNELL,
Mrs. CHAS. R. LOWELL, Jr.,
Miss SARAH HITCHCOCK,
Miss FANNY RUSSELL.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—KNOW all, that the license to infiltrate under Morgan's Patent, granted to W. A. Cushman, of New-York City, for the States of New-York and New-Jersey, is, on this 30th day of December, 1865, and hereafter, revoked. All persons are cautioned against negotiating with him in respect to the same, as such will be an infringement of the patent.
A. S. CLARK, for the Patentee.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—KNOW all, that the license to infiltrate under Morgan's Patent, granted to Wm. A. Cushman, of New-York City, for the State of Texas, is, on this 13th day of January, 1866, and hereafter revoked. All persons are cautioned against negotiating with him in respect to the same, as such will be an infringement of the patent.
A. S. CLARK, for the Patentee.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, AMMONIATED phosphatic guano, fish guano and other fertilizers, in quantities to suit, for sale by ED. F. COOK & CO., No. 159 Front-st., New-York.

THE PRICE OF SHELL COMBS AND BANDS REDUCED 20 PER CENT.—All broken articles repaired at the Comb-store, No. 947 Broadway and No. 177 5th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts.

SUBSTITUTE CLAIMS—PERSONS HAVING furnished substitutes, can have the State bounty collected by calling at the banking office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

TOBACCO CUTTERS FOR SALE.—PRICE $35 to $45; will cut 150 pounds per day. Inquire at the manufactory, No. 15 East 27th-st., third floor.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MLLE. PAREPA.

Mr. H. L. BATEMAN, in announcing the farewell Concert of the great prima donna, Mlle. PAREPA, was guided solely by the desire of the lady to use the last few days of her sojourn in America for her own pleasure and repose. He is happy, however, to announce that, encouraged by the reception she received on Friday night, and at the solicitation of eminent citizens who wish to hear her in the great works of her repertoire, and especially as a singer of oratorio music, wherein she has no rival, she has consented to devote
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1866,
of the present week to
A GRAND SACRED AND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.

The occasion will afford Mr. Bateman the opportunity of presenting the gems of Handel and Mendelssohn's sublime works, with the same completeness that has been so highly extolled by Boston critics.
THE BEST AVAILABLE TALENT
will interpret the solos, and
A FULL AND COMPLETE ORCHESTRA
will add that grandeur to the works which they so imperatively demand. Nothing, indeed, will be omitted by Mr. Bateman to render this unexpected event one of the most memorable in the musical history of Brooklyn, where it is well known sacred music is held in such high and proper esteem.

To add variety tothe occasion a part will be devoted to the best approved *morceaux* of the troupe's repertoire, introducing not only its well-known members, but the special artists engaged for this particular occasion.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Overture, "Prometheus"....Beethoven
ORCHESTRA.
2. Air, "Hear Ye, Israel," Elijah....Mendelssohn
MLLE. PAREPA.
3. Solo, Violin, Andante and Finale, from Concerto in E minor....Mendelssohn
HERR CARL ROSA.
4. Air, "The trumpet shall sound," Judas Maccabeus, with cornet obligato....Handel
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL AND MR. J. LEVY.
5. "L'Attaque d'Amour"....Loschhorn
ORCHESTRA.
6. Air, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," Messiah....Handel
MLLE. PAREPA.
PART II.
1. Overture, "Zauberflote"....Mozart
ORCHESTRA.
2. Air, "My long hair is braided," Amber Witch....Wallace
MLLE. PAREPA.
3. Solo, Violin, "Elegie"....Ernst
HERR CARL ROSA.
4. Song, "Let all obey"....Leach
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL.
5. Air, "Il Bacio"....Arditi
MLLE. PAREPA.
6. Solo, Cornet, "Carnival of Venice"....Paganini
MR. J. LEVY.
7. March, "Tannhauser"....Wagner
ORCHESTRA.

Tickets, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Tickets to be had at the Academy of Music, and Root, Anthony & Co's., No. 21 Nassau-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The unexpected haste of the preparations for the present concert will prevent the regular opening of the ticket office on Monday morning at the usual hour. Tickets, however, will be printed in time for the afternoon sale, which will commence at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, and at Root & Anthony's, No. 21 Nassau-st., at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, precisely, and continue until the eve of the concert.

MRS. HENRY C. WATSON
WILL GIVE A
DRAMATIC AND POETIC RECITATION,
WITH VOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS,
At DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1866.
PROGRAMME.
The Cataract of Lodore....Robert Southey
Phillip, My King....Miss Muloch
Sheridan's Ride....G. Buchanan Read
The Bugle Song....Tennyson
Irish Poem—Shane's Head....John Savage
Scene—before Dublin Castle—Night—A vassal of Shane O'Neill's discovers his chief's head upon a pole.
PART SECOND.
The Bells....Edgar A. Poe
1. Sleigh Bells. 3. Fire Bells.
2. Wedding Bells. 4. Funeral Bells.
Song of Seville—A Half Forgotten Memory.
Henry C. Watson
Song of the Shirt....Thomas Hood
As You Like It....Shakespeare
Act 4th, Scene 3d. Characters—Rosalind, (with song, "When Daisies Pied,") Orlando and Celia.
The Main Truck; or, The Leap for Life....Geo. P. Morris
I am Longing for the Spring....Mary E. Chase
Tickets for the Series, $1 50; single tickets, 75 cents. To be had at the music stores and at the door on the evening of performance.

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NEW-YORK!
SIXTY
PER CENT.
DIVIDEND
TO BE PAID DURING 1866.

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It has at least $10,000,000 more insured than any other company.

Its current business is probably more than 25 PER CENT. greater than that of any other company.

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A DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT. will be PAID during the year beginning Feb. 1 next. Those who have paid their premiums in cash receive SIXTY PER CENT. DIVIDEND in cash; those who have paid their premiums in cash and note receive the extra dividend in cash, amounting to TWENTY PER CENT. of the cash part of their premiums in ADDITION TO THE USUAL DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT.

The condition of the company is such that the interest on the undivided surplus will fully replace the extra dividend, so that a dividend of SIXTY PER CENT. is possible for a SERIES OF YEARS.

The present surplus would enable the company to meet more than five times the usual losses without impairing its stability; but its risks are so scattered in city and country, from Maine to California, that a severe visitation of cholera would not be likely to materially affect its mortality.

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LADIES
& GENTLEMEN.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
387 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Ladies' Victoria Turnover Paper Collar.

Ladies' Empress Turnover Paper Collar.

Ladies' English Standing Paper Collar.

Ladies' American Standing Paper Collar.

Ladies French Paper Cuffs.

Ladies' English Paper Cuffs.

Gentlemen's Piccadilly Paper Collar.

Gentlemen's Standing Paper Collar.

Gentlemen's Turnover Paper Collar.

Cents. Reversible Paper Cuffs.

Cents. English Paper Cuffs.

Ladies' Collars from 75 cents to $2 per 100.
Gentlemen's Collars from $2 50 to $4 per 100.
CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—These are the only paper collars and cuffs that are made from pure linen stock.
NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—Wholesale Price-List sent by mail. Also, one collar for sample.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 121, Jan. 13, 1866.
61, 76, 10, 55, 59, 30, 17, 29, 40, 73, 18, 11, 43.
KENTUCKY—Class E, Jan. 13, 1866.
2, 18, 57, 21, 28, 73, 4, 58, 75, 68, 42, 66, 48.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 21, Jan. 13, 1866.
25, 4, 40, 33, 12, 47, 62, 76, 37, 49, 63, 9, 5.
SHELBY—Class No. 22, Jan. 13, 1866.
57, 33, 44, 58, 11, 26, 47, 53, 62, 76, 2, 67, 23.
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